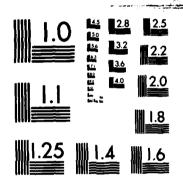
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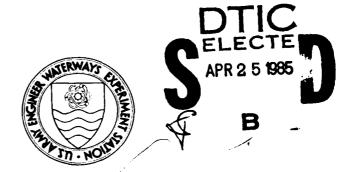
WIND CLIMATOLOGY

by

Bruce A. Ebersole

Coastal Engineering Research Center

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Waterways Experiment Station, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 631
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### **PREFACE**

This report presents an analysis of the wind climate within the Atchafalaya Bay, Louisiana. This study was supported as a reimbursable project within the Estuaries Division, Hydraulics Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, Mississippi, for the US Army Engineer District, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The study was conducted under the direction of the following WES personnel: Messrs. H. B. Simmons, Chief of the Hydraulics Laboratory (Retired);

F. A. Herrmann, Jr., Chief of the Hydraulics Laboratory; R. A. Sager, Assistant Chief of the Hydraulics Laboratory; W. H. McAnally, Jr., Project Manager; and J. V. Letter, Jr., Task Coordinator. This study was performed by Mr. Bruce A. Ebersole, formerly of the Wave Dynamics Division (WDD), Hydraulics Laboratory, under the direct supervision of Dr. R. W. Whalin and Mr. C. E. Chatham, Jr., former and acting Chiefs of WDD. The WDD and its personnel were transferred to the Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC), WES, on 1 July 1983, under the direction of Dr. R. W. Whalin, Chief of the Coastal Engineering Research Center.

Commanders and Directors of WES during the study and the preparation and publication of this report were COL John L. Cannon, CE, COL Nelson P. Conover, CE, COL Tilford C. Creel, CE, and COL Robert C. Lee, CE. Technical Director was Mr. F. R. Brown.

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### CONVERSION FACTORS, US CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

US customary units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	By	To Obtain
feet	0.3048	metres
knots (international)	0.514444	metres per second

### THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER DELTA

### WIND CLIMATOLOGY

### PART I: INTRODUCTION

- 1. This task of the Atchafalaya Bay investigation is an investigation of the different wind conditions that typically influence the Atchafalaya Bay system. Wind fields play an important role in determining the hydrodynamics not only within the bay itself but also in those portions of the Gulf of Mexico that surround the bay. Along with astronomically induced currents and riverine discharges, wind-induced currents, as a result of shallow depths existing in the bay, dictate the response of many physical processes within this system. These processes include: (a) hydrodynamic circulation patterns, (b) flooding and drying of marshes, (c) dispersion and deposition of sediments, (d) distribution of fresh and salt water, and (e) dispersion of any pollutants that enter the system. In addition, winds dictate the wave climate in this area. Both short-period, locally generated waves as well as longer period waves, propagating into this region from the Gulf, have the capability to redistribute sediments. There is a definite need to both quantitatively and qualitatively describe the characteristics of the wind fields within this bay system. The role of the wind climatology task in the Atchafalaya Bay investigation is described by McAnally and Heltzel (1978).
- 2. Most conventional wind analyses rely only on an estimation of statistical parameters to describe the wind fields. These statistical estimates are usually derived from an analysis of a set of prototype wind data, normally speed and direction, under the assumption that all wind conditions belong to one homogeneous population of events. This kind of model can yield very useful information; however, additional insight can be gained by categorizing the circulation patterns associated with daily weather conditions into different synoptic scale events and then examining the wind fields associated with each type of event. In this way, a more homogeneous population of statistical events is assured. Byrne et al. (1977) used this approach in an analysis of the precipitation within this same Atchafalaya Bay system. Wax (1977) studied the variation of water-surface elevations as a function of the sequence of occurrence of different synoptic scale circulation patterns. This study combines

wind-field statistics with information on weather pattern variations in order to form a statistical-climatological model to describe wind conditions within the Atchafalaya Bay area.

3. In addition to a breakdown by synoptic type, the wind analysis is categorized into four seasons. The winter season is chosen to include December through February; the spring season, March through May; the summer season, June through August; and the fall season, September through November. The purpose of this additional discretization is to examine whether or not the frequency of occurrence of each synoptic type and its associated winds changes during a typical year. Evidence of such a seasonal variation was presented in the work by Byrne et al. (1977) and Wax (1977). It is important to note that any seasonal change indicates a climatic variation with a time scale which is larger than that of the synoptic events. The causes of this larger scale of change will not be examined in this study.

### PART II: DATA BASE

- 4. An extensive set of prototype data is required to relate certain sets of wind conditions to particular synoptic scale events within a seasonal framework. A minimum of 1 year of continuous data is essential for this type of study with additional years being optimal. Prior to October of 1981, sporadic wind data were recorded in the Atchafalaya Bay area, primarily for use in testing the weather stations and for use in other aspects of the overall project objectives. Beginning in October 1981 and extending through September 1982, a comprehensive plan to collect wind information within the bay was undertaken.
- 5. Weather stations were installed at the three locations shown in Figure 1. Exact elevations and locations of the anemometers, in terms of latitude and longitude, are shown in Table 1. Two anemometers were installed at each site, one at approximately a 5-m elevation and the other as close to 10 m as possible. The lower anemometer was installed primarily as a backup for the upper one. These three locations were chosen in order to obtain reasonable spatial coverage of the wind information gathered within the bay. The exact anemometer sites selected were dependent upon the availability of suitable structures upon which the weather stations could be installed. It was anticipated that this configuration could lend insight into the spatial variability of the winds within the bay. However, it also was anticipated that continuous data could not be recorded at all three locations. Therefore a second priority was to record as nearly a continuous record as possible at weather station E, since this station was more or less centrally located.
- 6. As expected, due to instrument failure, servicing difficulty resulting from logistics problems, and "unkind" weather, continuous data were not recorded at all three locations. Figure 2 shows, in a calendar format, all the data that were collected at each of the six anemometer positions. It should be noted that the secondary objective, continuous data at station E, was essentially met. During the winter and spring seasons, the availability of data was quite good; but for the other two seasons the amount of data taken was considerably less. By using some data taken during the summer of 1981, sufficient records were obtained for both of these seasons as illustrated by the following percentages.

Season	Percentage of Season During Which Usable Data Exist
Winter	96
Spring	92
Summer	52
Fall	69

- 7. Data taken at each anemometer included wind speed, wind direction, and the standard deviation of direction. All three of these measurements were computed using a 20-min average and were recorded every 20 min. Some of the data taken were not of a usable quality because the anemometers experienced a few mechanical problems during the course of the data-gathering experiment, particularly during electrical storms. Figure 2 also shows the times for which data were recorded but subsequently found to be erroneous. These times are designated by crosshatched areas.
- 8. Other sources of data were used in the formulation of the statistical-climatological model. In order to determine the long-term wind characteristics of this region, wind data recorded by the National Weather Service at Lake Charles and New Orleans, Louisiana, were used, since many years of data recorded at these two sites are available. Prior to the early 1960's, the locations and elevations of these anemometers changed frequently and it was decided to only use data recorded since that time; the anemometer at Lake Charles remained fixed at an elevation of 22 ft\* after May of 1962 and the anemometer at New Orleans remained at 20 ft after December of 1960. These data consisted of measurements of wind speed and direction every 1 or 3 hr and were available from the starting dates listed above through 1975. It was believed that 10 to 15 years of data was sufficient to determine long-term wind characteristics.
- 9. One other data source was used to illustrate the long-term trends of the wind fields within this area. These data consisted of wind observations reported by ships in the Atchafalaya Bay area and northern Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the bay. More precisely, they included observations within a 1-deglatitude by 1-deg-longitude block extending from 28 deg north to 29 deg north

<sup>\*</sup> A table of factors for converting US customary units of measurements to metric (SI) units is presented on page 3.

and from 91 deg west to 92 deg west that were collected during the years 1956 to 1975. These observations were also compiled by the National Weather Service and were used in the study since they were readily available. It is important to note that these measurements, since many were visual observations, are far less accurate than those recorded by anemometers.

10. The final source of data used in this study was the publication "Daily Weather Maps" issued by the Environmental Data and Information Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US Department of Commerce). This information was used to define the type of synoptic weather pattern causing the circulation of air within the study area on a daily basis. These maps were available for every day during the prototype data collection effort.

### PART III: DATA ANALYSIS AND MODEL FORMULATION

- 11. The first step in the formulation of the statistical-climatological model was to devise a method of categorizing day-to-day circulation into various synoptic scale types based on certain dynamical characteristics particular to each type. The classification criteria that were adopted follow those used by Muller (1977) and Byrne et al. (1977) but with some exceptions. They stratified the weather into eight all-inclusive categories. In this study, two of their types were combined and two others were modified, resulting in a total of seven.
- 12. Two of the synoptic types deal with the passage of fronts through the area. The first situation, called Frontal Overrunning (FOR), is associated with the passage of a southerly or southeasterly moving cold front. This event usually precedes the west to east progression of a high pressure cell across the continental United States and is characterized by a period of steady winds, usually from southerly directions, that is suddenly interrupted by a rapid increase in wind speed and a switch in direction to winds from the north (Figure 3). Figure 4 shows the time-history of winds encountered during the passage of that cold front over the Atchafalaya Bay.
- 13. A second synoptic event associated with frontal activity is the Frontal Gulf Return (FGR) situation and is characterized by a northerly moving warm front or by the progression of a weak-to-moderate strength low pressure cell from southern Texas toward the northeast. Steady wind flow prior to the frontal passage is broken by a change in wind direction to winds from southeast through southwest directions. This change in wind direction and speed can often be quite abrupt especially in the case of a low pressure cell passage. An example of a more gentle shift in winds associated with a warm front passage is shown in Figures 5 and 6.
- 14. Both of these passages also cause noticeable changes in the quality of the air itself. Overrunning of a cold front brings colder, dryer air from the north into the area while a warm front brings with it warmer, moister air from the northern Gulf. The time scales associated with these two phenomena are about the same; each usually lasts between 6 and 24 hr depending upon the forward speed of the front.
- 15. Another type of circulation that can have high wind conditions with widely changing direction is the infrequent passage of an intense low pressure

center called a Gulf Tropical Depression (GTD). This weather type is comprised of a small low pressure center with tightly spaced isobaric contours and high winds and occasionally affects this area, especially during the late summer months. Hurricanes and intense tropical storms fall into this category. These events are considered separately due to their intensity and infrequent occurrence.

- 16. The remaining synoptic types are associated with the movement and position of high pressure cells relative to the continental United States and have time scales ranging from hours to days. The first of these types to be considered is called a Continental High (CH) situation. In this study, this type will include both the CH and Pacific High (PH) patterns classified by Byrne et al. (1977). Airflow during these conditions is steady and directed from northwest through northeast directions. Fair, dry, cooler air generally characterizes this circulation which is associated with a clockwise rotation around a high pressure center located over the central and western United States or southern Canada. Figure 7 shows this synoptic pattern, and Figure 8 shows the associated time-history of wind speed and direction measured in the Atchafalaya Bay during this event.
- 17. A second type, Coastal Return (CR) flow, occurs when these same high pressure systems reach the eastern coast of North America or even move out into the western reaches of the Atlantic Ocean. With this progression, the winds shift from northerly directions to those with primarily eastern components. During winter and spring, this circulation pattern represents colder air modified by short passages over the Atlantic Ocean and northern Gulf as shown in Figure 9. During summer and fall, this includes the Bermuda High situation in which a band of tropical air extends eastward from the southeastern United States far into the Atlantic Ocean; and again, flow is essentially from the east. Figure 10 shows typical wind conditions during a winter coastal return flow of air.
- 18. When a high pressure system moves still farther eastward out over the Atlantic Ocean, the winds shift from the east to the south resulting in what is called Gulf Return (GR) airflow. These winds bring moist tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico into the area. GR circulation is illustrated in Figure 11 and the accompanying prototype observations are shown in Figure 12. This particular air circulation also can occur after the passage of a warm front or low pressure center once the winds have become fairly steady.

- 19. The final synoptic scale weather pattern to be considered is the Gulf High (GH) condition in which a high pressure cell is displaced over the northern Gulf. During the eastward passage of this "high," winds are usually rather weak and change in direction from northwest to west to southwest and they bring warmer, dryer air from southern Texas and Mexico. An example of this weather pattern is shown in Figure 13 and the measured winds are shown in Figure 14.
- 20. Having broken the weather patterns into separate types based on dynamical considerations, the next step was to determine which synoptic pattern was influencing the Atchafalaya Bay area during the times that data were recorded. This was done using daily weather maps in conjunction with measured data. Sudden changes in wind speed and/or direction as well as changes in the standard deviation of wind direction were used to define the transition from one weather type to another. Using all available prototype data, the frequency of occurrence of each synoptic scale type, within the seasonal framework mentioned earlier, was computed. These estimates are shown in Table 2. Results found by Byrne et al. (1977) for New Orleans and Lake Charles can be grouped into this seasonal framework for comparison. Their findings also are shown in Table 2.
- 21. A few points should be remembered when comparing the results of Bryne et al. (1977) with those of this study. Differences in definitions of the synoptic types (defining the beginning and end of FOR and FGR frontal weather patterns) make comparisons difficult. In addition, the PH circulation type described by Byrne et al. (1977) has been combined with the CH type. Despite these differences, many conclusions about the variation in circulation affecting this area can be formulated and are shown to be substantiated by both sets of results.
- 22. Winter is dominated by the CH and FOR circulation types which are both characterized by northerly winds. During the 1981-82 winter season, there seemed to be about 10 percent less of these northerly wind conditions than "usual" (49 percent in the Atchafalaya Bay versus 60 percent and 59 percent using the long-term data at Lake Charles and New Orleans). The difference was made up by an increase in CR and GR circulation. Note the sum of the frequencies of FGR and GR for all three data sets. They are nearly identical and indicate that the occurrence of this kind of airflow was about normal for this season. The discrepancies in the individual frequencies of

occurrence of FGR and GR are due to differences in determining the start and end of individual weather patterns.

- 23. During the spring season, the difference in northerly winds between 1982 and typical years is even more obvious and is again compensated by a large increase in CR circulation and a slight increase in the GR-FGR type of airflow. As with the winter season, the GH and GTD activity during the spring is very small.
- 24. This trend of decreasing northerly winds continued into the summer of 1982. Once again, the CR circulation has increased as has the airflow into the area from the Gulf. Results during the summer of 1982 may be biased because of the lack of data taken over the entire season. Compared with the long-term results, there seems to be about a 15 percent increase in winds from the south as well as a 5 percent decrease in winds associated with the GH circulation. In addition, GH airflow only becomes important during the summer and the frequency of occurrence of GTD's during this one summer is less than usual.
- 25. The fall season of 1981-82 was very typical in terms of the distribution of the occurrence of the different synoptic weather patterns. The percentages of CH and FOR wind conditions as well as CR and GR-FGR circulation are almost identical with the percentages found using the results of Byrne et al. (1977). The only major difference is a decrease in the frequency of occurrence of the GTD events.
- 26. In general, the 1981-82 year in the Atchafalaya Bay area experienced fewer than normal northerly wind conditions. This decrease was accompanied by slight increases in both easterly and southerly winds, and it appears that high pressure systems were able to move across the continent faster. The other major difference, mentioned earlier, is the lack of occurrence of already rare events—the intense tropical storms.
- 27. Up to this point the "climatological" aspects of the model have been discussed. These include the categorization of weather circulation into separate synoptic types and an analysis of the frequency of occurrence of each type during the year as a whole and during the four seasons that comprise the year. The remainder of the report will deal with wind data that were recorded, manipulation of the data, statistics that were computed, and relations between statistical findings and "climatological" information. One point must be addressed that deals with a key assumption of the model.

- 28. Due to the size of the Atchafalaya Bay, in relation to the spatial extent of all the synoptic weather types except tropical storms, which will not be discussed very much due to their infrequent occurrence, wind conditions over the entire area were assumed to be relatively constant in terms of both wind speed and direction. Figures 15 and 16, and 17 and 18, show a comparison of the measured wind speeds and directions at weather stations E and B, and E and D, respectively. Winds at each site were recorded on the upper anemometers, which are at elevations within 1 ft of each other. In both instances, wind speeds are within 2 m/sec or 4 knots of each other. Wind directions at E and D are within 20 deg of each other and the direction measurements at E and B are within about 40 deg of each other. There is some evidence that these directional differences may represent a bias. Nevertheless, differences were assumed to be negligible and the supposition of constant wind fields over the entire Atchafalaya Bay was assumed to be true.
- 29. A vast amount of data was used to generate wind statistics for the Atchafalaya Bay area. Table 3 shows a breakdown, by season, of the number of paired observations of wind speed and direction that were utilized. Statistical information derived from data recorded at Lake Charles, New Orleans, and from ships observations can only be used in a gross sense, such as testing whether or not the distributions of wind speed and direction measured during the 1 year in the Atchafalaya Bay reflect "typical" conditions for this area. Without relating the long-term data directly to the atmospheric circulation on a day-to-day basis, the long-term data can only be used to make inferences about the relations between gross wind statistics measured during 1981-82 and the long term.
- 30. Before analysis, the data were adjusted to specified formats. Long-term data at the National Weather Service stations were recorded in whole knots and in direction bands for wind speed and direction, respectively. Sixteen bands were used with 22.5 deg in each band. Band number 1, which is centered about 0.0 deg, indicates winds blowing from due north; and increasing bands in the clockwise direction denote increasing wind angles. For example, band number 5 indicates winds blowing from the east at 90 deg and band number 9, winds from the south at 180 deg.
- 31. Data recorded in the Atchafalaya Bay during 1981-82 were measured in decimal metres per second and decimal degrees. They also were recorded at various elevations dependent upon the anemometer location. Therefore, for

comparison purposes, wind speed data were all converted to a common elevation (10 m) using the following expression given in the Shore Protection Manual (US Army Coastal Engineering Research Center 1977);

$$U_{10} = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^{1/7} U_{Z} \tag{1}$$

where  $\rm U_{10}$  is the equivalent 10-m wind speed for a measured wind speed,  $\rm U_{Z}$ , recorded at an elevation Z (where Z is in metres). The equivalent 10-m wind speed was then converted to knots. The measured wind directions were assumed to be invariant between the measured elevation and the 10-m elevation and were converted to the 16-band scale mentioned above. In this way, comparisons between statistics computed from the measured data set and the long-term results could be made more easily.

- 32. The data at Lake Charles were measured at an elevation of 22 ft (6.7 m), and the data at New Orleans, at 20 ft (6.1 m). According to Equation 1, wind speeds at Lake Charles are 6 percent less than their equivalent 10-m values and at New Orleans they are 7 percent less. In the statistical tables for these two sites (Tables 4-11), no compensation for elevation was made in order to avoid difficulties in the presentation of results. However, in the plot comparisons (Figures 19-28), long-term results were properly shifted along the velocity axis. Wind directions at Lake Charles and New Orleans were again assumed not to be a function of elevation. Ships observations, since they had no vertical control, were analyzed and presented as recorded.
- 33. Tables 4-15 show the bivariate distribution of wind speed and direction, by season at New Orleans, Lake Charles, and Atchafalaya Bay. Figures 19-26 show comparison plots of the one-dimensional frequency of occurrence of both speed and direction, again by season, and include analysis results using ships observations.
- 34. The frequency of occurrence of wind speeds from all three long-term sources show spikes at multiples of 5 knots. This is obviously due to the fact that a number of recorded observations (such as most of the ships observations) were made by visual inspection or guesswork and not from instrument recordings. For these same ships observations, it is apparent that for wind direction a rougher 8-point scale was utilized most of the time. Therefore results inferred from this particular data source should be used only to

describe generalized trends in the data and not for any detailed analysis.

- 35. There also appear to be different thresholds for lower values of wind speed recorded at the National Weather Service stations. Nothing less than 1 knot was recorded at New Orleans and nothing less than 2 knots was measured at Lake Charles. These differences, since they occur at the lower end of the wind speed spectrum, are not of great importance. A problem also appears to exist with the anemometers used in the Atchafalaya Bay. They do not seem to be able to differentiate wind directions from about 5 to 10 deg on either side of due north. This is apparent in the data analysis from the lack of observations in direction band 1. This discrepancy must be recognized since it does pose a problem.
- 36. Referring to the comparison plots, Figures 19 and 20 in particular, it appears that the 1981-82 winter season was quite typical in terms of the wind speeds encountered; however, in terms of direction, there are some differences. There is a decrease in winds from the northernmost directions and an increase in the frequency of winds from the east through the southeast directions. This supports earlier observations concerning the differences in the occurrence of the synoptic weather types between the 1981-82 measurement year and the long-term results.
- 37. During the spring season of 1982, winds in the Atchafalaya Bay area were not as strong as typically expected except for very large wind speeds, above 20 knots. Again in the wind direction plot, there is a decrease in northerly winds and an increase in easterly winds over "typical" conditions. The large "spike" of winds from the south measured at New Orleans and Lake Charles is not explainable. This also was apparent during the winter season. It might be a remnant of visual observations. Also, note the shift in dominant wind directions from northerly winds to southeasterly winds which again is supported by the findings concerning changes in the frequency of occurrence of the synoptic scale events from winter to spring.
- 38. During the summer of 1982, wind speeds again seem to be quite normal although their magnitude, in general, has substantially decreased compared with those typical of winter and spring seasons. Winds also are fairly normal in terms of their directional distribution and are shifting from the southeast to the south, which is accompanied by a decrease in winds from the north. Note the effect on wind direction as a result of GH circulation (increased westerly winds).

- 39. Wind speeds measured during the fall of 1981 and 1982 are slightly larger than those to be normally expected, as indicated by an increase in winds in the 10- to 15-knot range. The distribution of wind direction is very typical for this season which again agrees with the information presented in Table 2. Winds, in general, also are shifting back to northeasterly directions as a result of an increase in CH and FOR circulations.
- 40. Figures 27 and 28 show the one-dimensional frequency of occurrence of both speed and direction for the entire year in Atchafalaya Bay as well as "average years" in this region, as represented by the cumulative longer term statistics computed from New Orleans and Lake Charles data. Wind speeds measured in the bay during 1981-82 are typical but the distribution of wind direction is slightly different. These cumulative statistics, without regard for synoptic variation, can be very useful in: (a) understanding the overall effects of the seasonal variation in wind conditions, (b) substantiating findings in the Atchafalaya Bay using longer term data, and (c) estimating wind conditions that can be expected in the future.
- 41. Tables 16-40 contain the bivariate distributions of wind speed and direction, by season and by synoptic weather type, for data recorded in the Atchafalaya Bay during the 1981-82 measurement year. These tables are designed to show wind conditions associated with each of the synoptic circulation patterns defined earlier. They also can be used to examine the seasonal variation of wind conditions for a particular synoptic event. Care must be exercised when applying conclusions drawn from these tables to times other than the measurement year. Caution should be used concerning the frequency of occurrence of that synoptic type during a particular season and how that frequency compares with the expected frequency during the same season in other years. In addition, especially during the summer and spring seasons, it is important to note the number of wind speed-direction pairs that were considered in a particular bivariate distribution. Results presented can be very useful; however, their limitations should be understood. The tables are grouped in the following manner. There are four tables for each synoptic type except the Gulf Tropical Depression (there is only one table). The order of synoptic types is: Continental High, Frontal Overruning, Coastal Return, Gulf Return, Frontal Gulf Return, Gulf High, and Gulf Tropical Depression. Four tables for each type, one for each season, are ordered in this way: winter, spring, summer, and fall.

- 42. Tables 16-19 are for the CH circulation pattern. During all four seasons this airflow is characterized by potentially high winds out of the northwest through the northeast directions. The highest winds occur during winter and spring and they drop off in magnitude during the summer. During all four seasons, the dominant direction is from the northeast. Tables 20-23 show the bivariate distributions for FOR conditions that are again characterized by high winds which can be quite variable in both speed and direction. Dominant directions also are from the north or northeast and are associated with winds during the latter stages of the frontal passage. Again, like the CH situation, during the summer the magnitudes of the winds during this weather type are smaller.
- 43. Circulation during the next type considered, the CR flow, is from the northeast through the southeast directions with the dominant direction being from due east. Accompanying this type of weather pattern are winds that are steady in both speed and direction. Winds can be quite large. A decrease in wind magnitude also is apparent during the summer and fall months. The seasonal variation in this synoptic type is shown in Tables 24-27.
- 44. The GR flow, shown in Tables 28-31, is characterized by steady winds from the east through the southwest directions. In general, wind speeds are less than those found during coastal return airflows. There does not appear to be a decrease in wind speed during the summer for this type, which was the case for previous types.
- 45. Wind conditions during FGR flow, in Tables 32-35, are characterized by variable winds changing to steady winds blowing from the southeasterly through the southwesterly directions. These steady winds appear to be of low to moderate speeds except during the winter when they can become quite strong. In addition, variable winds often experienced during the initial stages of a warm front passage can be large.
- 46. GH circulation, shown in Tables 36-39, typically involves a rotation of winds from north to west to the south as the high pressure cell, which is centered in the northern Gulf, migrates eastward. The dominant wind direction is out of the southwest and winds are usually light. As mentioned earlier, this type of circulation only becomes prevalent during the summer months.
- 47. The remaining circulation pattern is the GTD. Table 40 shows the winds that accompanied the single intense low pressure system which passed

through this general area and was recorded. In this instance, winds were not as variable as they might have been had the center of the system passed directly over the bay. Here winds were predominantly from the south, which indicates passage of the system to the west of the study area. The important feature of this synoptic type is the potentially high winds that can accompany these intense storms.

- 48. The series of Figures 29-53 are in the same order as the previous series of tables. These plots contain estimates of the duration of wind speed by synoptic type and by season where duration is defined to be the persistence of a certain wind speed once that wind speed has been exceeded. There are two curves on each plot, one for the average duration and one for the maximum duration encountered. The same cautions should be remembered when using these results as were given for the bivariate information. These duration statistics can be very helpful in determining estimates of the average and maximum durations of a particular synoptic type during a certain season are ell as the durations of different wind speeds during a particular type or inculation. Figures 54-57 illustrate the duration statistics computed for each season, but in this case all the synoptic weather patterns are combined.
- 49. The final information presented is a list of wind speed maxima by direction band and by season using the long-term data at New Orleans and Lake Charles (shown in Tables 41-44). Extreme tropical storms have been deleted from this data set; however, this information is useful in determining the expected extreme wind conditions during a year in terms of direction for the other synoptic types. These can be compared with those extremes measured during the data-gathering experiment in the Atchafalaya Bay to determine whether or not typical extreme wind conditions associated with the synoptic weather types were measured. A frequency of occurrence analysis also could be performed on these wind speeds in order to determine future extreme values.

### PART IV: SUMMARY

- 50. Wind data were gathered extensively within the confines of Atchafalaya Bay for a period of 1 year, which started in October 1981 and continued until October 1982. The amount of usable data was extremely large during the winter and spring seasons and sufficient during the summer and fall of 1982. A large amount of data from other sources, namely the National Weather Service stations in Lake Charles and New Orleans and a compilation of observed-fromships wind conditions in this immediate area, was assembled and analyzed. Statistical estimates were used to express wind conditions in terms of speed and direction. These statistics were then related to the different kinds of weather patterns that influence this region by categorizing these patterns into seven all-inclusive types with each defined by a particular set of dynamical characteristics. In this way, the variations in wind conditions were better related to the climatological forcing that induced these variations.
- 51. Information was provided on the frequency of occurrence of wind conditions both with and without regard to their causative factors. The latter results were used to substantiate those results found using the statistical-climatological approach. Estimates of the duration of these different weather patterns as well as estimates of the persistence of winds common to each pattern were computed. Finally, information concerning extreme wind conditions that can be expected to occur in any given year was presented using the long-term historical data that were available. Using this information, the variations in the physical processes within the bay that are strongly dependent on the local wind conditions can be better understood and predicted.

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Table 1

Exact Locations and Elevations of the Atchafalaya Bay Anemometers

<del></del>	Elevation			
Station	ft	<u> </u>	Latitude	Longitude
WS-B(U)	29.0	8.85	29°36'N	91°42'W
WS-B(L)	19.0	5.80	29°36'N	91°42'W
WS-D(U)	28.0	8.55	29°27'N	92°25'W
WS-D(L)	16.5	5.05	29°27'N	91°25'W
WS-E(U)	28.5	8.70	29°23'N	91°32'W
WS-E(L)	23.0	7.00	29°23'N	91°32'W

Table 2
Frequency of Occurrence, in percent
by Synoptic Weather Type

Location	Season	РН	СН	FOR	CR	GR	FGR	GH	GTD
Atchafalaya Bay	Winter		29	20	15	22	9	4	0
(1981-1982)	Spring		18	10	22	44	5	1	0
	Summer		7	11	14	39	7	23	0
	Fall		33	22	16	19	3	5	3
	Year		22	16	17	31	6	8	1
Lake Charles (1971-1974)	Winter	11	22	27	10	15	16	0	0
(1),1 1),	Spring	9	22	14	10	26	16	2	0
	Summer	0	17	8	11	24	5	32	4
	Fall	7	28	19	15	15	9	2	8
	Year	7	22	16	12	20	11	9	3
New Orleans		6	25	20	9	1.2	17	2	
(1966-1975)	Winter		25	28		13			
( )	Spring	6	20	15	11	27	18	3	0
	Summer	0	17	6	12	23	8	27	7
	Fall	4	34	15	16	12	10	4	6
	Year	4	25	16	12	18	13	9	3

Table 3 Number of Wind Observations (Speed and Direction Pairs)

	Season					
Location	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Total	
Lake Charles* (1962-1975)	12,391	13,325	13,069	13,237	52,022	
New Orleans* (1960-1975)	20,174	20,921	18,671	17,709	77,475	
Atchafalaya Bay**						
(1981-1982)	12,170	11,344	3,847	6,371	33,732	
Ship observations	4,438	4,713	5,274	4,708	19,133	

<sup>\*</sup> Hourly and 3-hourly observations. \*\* Twenty-min observations.

Table 4

### NEW ORLEANS

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

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WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND)
BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.1 METER ELEVATION.

Table 5

NEW ORLEANS

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

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WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND)
BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6 I METER ELEVATION.

Table 6

NEW ORLEANS

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

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THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.1 METER ELEVATION.

NEW ORLEANS

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

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BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.1 METER ELEVATION.

Table 8

LAKE CHARLES

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
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THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.7 METER ELEVATION.

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THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.7 METER ELEVATION.

Table 10

LAKE CHARLES

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TOTAL

THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 6.7 METER ELEVATION.

Table 11

LAKE CHARLES

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

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BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 12

#### ATCHAFALAYA BAY

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X160 )

OBSERVATION PAIRS	TOTAL	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
VATION	16	よころ 今 ごう くっし りゅう できる かん さら りゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう しゅう し
OBSER	15	HINNNANNAUNUNUNUH AHNNNANAOONNNONNNNNAHANOOOOOOOOOO
MIN	14	HI HILLNAULUNGUN H HI HILLNAULUNGUN H HILLNAUL
70 20	13	
12170	12	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	11	40000000000000000000000000000000000000
	10	1
	BAND 9	1 まみようろんろんごろ きみずごごまむしくようではなからころりのひむのひむのひりつりの口口口口口
	DIRECTION 7	1 104/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/0
	DIR.	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	•	はこまれて、このできるとは、 まできてこのできるとのできます。 まっちゅうこうじょう かんこう かっこう もっこう もっこう はいまま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま まま
_	Ŋ	コニニュ コ コステン・ロンロロアウム 4 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
FEB	4	HIT THE THE PROPOSE OF THE PROPOSE O
DEC TO	m	またようなであるならんなまままのこうののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののののの
$\overline{}$	8	00400000000000000000000000000000000000
SEASON	-	
WINTER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	10-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

255

304

537

36

TOTAL

Table 13

#### ATCHAFALAYA BAY

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

11344 20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS SPRING SEASON ( MAR TO MAY )

TOTAL	
16	ロロロロロロロロロロロロロエイスを見るとしてならからとしてのからにこれて、 ローローローローローローローローローローローローローローローローローローロー
15	OCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
14	444 447 447 447 447 447 447 447
13	N8814867474466666666666666666666666666666
12	48000844840000000000000000000000000000
::	#W####################################
10	110400011 488041440000000000000000000000
BAND 9	8/4464444444444444444444444444444444444
DIRECTION 7	110011 11071100004011111 000711004014044010000000000
DIR 7	$\begin{array}{c} \text{uuuuu} \\ \text{uuutuu} \\ \text{uuutuuu} \\ uuuvuuvuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu$
•	MINING WAS A 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
'n	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
•	1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
m	114666556665666666666666666666666666666
8	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
-	
WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 14

#### ATCHAFALAYA BAY BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X106 )

PAIRS	TOTAL		
OBSERVATION	16	NW4N4-11 NNNN4-10-1888WNN000000000000000000000000000000000	236
OBSER	15		280
Σ	14	よようちょくよみまと ちこらアファ からよ 想象 ア ちここののいちのののちののののののののののの	465
3847 20	13	1111 2000000000000000000000000000000000	831
38	12	11 11 11 12 13 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	891
	11	111 0110m/20004111 1 01100m/4/0/40000000000000000000000000000	730
	D 10	ころことはさなファフルアルルスさこうのうのうちょうファイトルトルルスさい うりゅうりょうき スリクェアル ふきょうこうのののののののののののののののののののの	606
	N BAND		1226
	DIRECTION 7	U 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1083
	DIR.	1 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	831
	•	ままちて 意称らめらゆ はっちょう ちょうちょう きょうき できょう きゅう はっちょう きょう きょう きょう きょう きょう きょう きょう きょう でんりゅう ロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロ	642
^	10	184980-280000000000000000000000000000000000	626
AUG	•	まままら食 て 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	621
JUN TO	m	NNONWENDOUNDOUNDOUNDOUDDOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCCOCCCCCCCCC	358
J	8	H N44MM N NNONNH488NNNNOONOOBNOOSOOOOOOOOOOO	252
SEASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	10
SUMMER	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 15

#### ATCHAFALAYA BAY

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	ころろろう むの はまる みらざらささ しょうごう ちゅう きゅう はっぱい かっぱい はっぱい から はん から はん はい はん はい はん はい はん はい	
	16	4104710800000000000000000000000000000000	579
OBSERVATION	15	NUMBURUNALISA AT CARRESTAND COCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCCOCCCC	524
MIN OB	*	45105567000000000000000000000000000000000	365
20 M	13	UNINABUNDU U U UNINABUNU U U U UNINABUNUNGO	307
6371	12	HNUNGAU HU OHNOPORONOMONODODODODODODODO	238
	=	400100000000000000000000000000000000000	189
	201	OCCOCCOCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	265
	BAND 9	1011046486410001 0481080011088474680011001100000000000000000000000000000	554
	DIRECTION 7	$\alpha$	918
	DIR.	HAHLI HAANCOUNOORAANI FAAOORAOORARARARAANOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	1015
	•	U I I	867
	'n	HEAL BARRESCHOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	1101
C A0N	•	111 112 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113	1180
10	m		932
( SEP	~	1048604666666666666666666666666666666666	916
SEASON	-		45
FALL SE	WIND SPEED (KNOTe)	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 16

### CONTINENTAL HIGH BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
OBSERVATION	16	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1629
OBSER	15	こと こと の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の の	1158
N N	14		419
548 20	13		180
35	12		90
			42
	0.0	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	84
	BAND 9	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	59
	DIRECTION 7	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	62
	DIRE	# C S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	73
	•	4 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	86
	<b>5</b>		312
FEB )	•	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1226
DEC 10	m	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2432 1
U	8		1958 2
SEASON	-		112 1
WINTER S	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 17

CONTINENTAL HIGH
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	まない。 このでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、またでは、また	
OBSERVATION	16	177111744217571757177 0004880088778877887778844400000000000	685
OBSER	15	THEORY TON	671
X I	14	000 4 000000000000000000000000000000000	206
2085 20	13	000400004440000000000000000000000000000	φ i
20	12	u uu	17
	11	00000044400000000000000000000000000000	4.3
	10	000400004040040000000000000000000000000	£ ,
	N BAND	000040400040000440000000000000000000000	23
	DIRECTION 7	000040004400000040000000000000000000000	19
	DIR.	000400404000000000000000000000000000000	33
	•	1	311
_	Ŋ	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	666
MAY	•	TUDUDU DUDUDANANAMADDANAOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	1894
MAR TO	м	46000000000000000000000000000000000000	2306
J	~	$\begin{matrix} & LLLLUNUNULUNULULULUL \\ & LLLUNUNULULULUL \\ & LLLUNULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULUL$	2906
SEASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	7.1
SPRING	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 18

### CONTINENTAL HIGH BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
OBSERVATION	16	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
OBSER	15	HT NAV OANU GOODOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
Σ	14	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
273 20	13	MNNN NAUNAO NAUN
N	12	11111 84804 900000000000000000000000000000000
	11	
	10	
	BAND	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	DIRECTION 7	
	DIRE 7	***************************************
	•	00M00000000000000000000000000000000000
_	'n	NUANDUACACCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
AUG )	•	
JUN TO	m	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
U	~	111111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SEASON	-	***************************************
SUMMER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

629

TOTAL

Table 19

#### CONTINENTAL HIGH

### BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS		TOTAL	× **	181	10	617	432	581	5.40	2 4	0,00	679	555	649	,	269	489	795		207	795	207	) ( ) (	220	181		961	166	PC	77		0	13	0	0	•	•	•	>	0	•	•	•	•	<b>.</b>	•	•	•	• =	•	> <	-	
		91	•	c	• •	٠.	-	•	42	1 0	7	2	95	44	,	S	46	5		911	69	4	3:	7	•	9		9	95	27		9	7	0	0	•	•	•	>	9	0	•	•	•	9	0	•	6	• =	<b>-</b>	> 0	>	
OBSERVATION		15	J	2	,	;	2	69	2	;	7	9	•	2	; ;	Š	2	3	:	701	9	5	;	?	]	•	2 :	23	0	-	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	>	-	-	•	•	> <	> (	0	•	•	-	•	<b>-</b>	-	
N OB		14	•	•	. 5	7;	ŝ	2	~	) [	`	9	5	_	1.	?	<b>~</b>	•		>	0	_	•	-	-	•	•	-	0	_	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	> (	>	0	0	•	•	•	•	0	•	-	• =	<b>-</b>	•	>	
20 MIN		13	•	2	0	7 1	n	23	<u></u>	9	•	27	23	4	۲.	*	0	6	•	•	•	4	۲ (	>	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	>	-	0	-	•	•	•	•	-	0	•		•	<b>-</b>	0	0	•	-	•	> <	>	
2149		12	•	<b>«</b>	) r	71	?	79	2	1 6	2	73	0	-	•	5	0	•	٠.	>	0	-	•	5	0	•	•	-	0	c	٠ د	3	-	0	0	c	•	•	<b>.</b>	0	0	-	•	•	<b>.</b>	0	0	-	-	<b>,</b>	<b>&gt;</b> •	>	
		=	J	0	• •	٠,	•	•	J	•	•	•	0	-	•	>	0	=	•	>	0	•	•	-	0		•	-	0	•	•	<b>.</b>	0	0	0		•	> 0	>	6	_	_	•	•	<b>&gt;</b> (	0	0	0	-	•	> <	>	
		10	•	~	1	٠,	•	0	_	•	>	<b>-</b>	•	~	•	>	0	2	• •	•	J	•	•	>	•	•	•	-	0	~	•	•	0	0	6	•	•	>	<b>.</b>	-	0	•	•	•	•	-	0	6	-	<b>&gt;</b> <	<b>-</b>	•	
	BAND	•	•	_	• •	٠,	*	•	=	•	۰	æ	•	_	•	>	0	6	•	>	0	_	•	>	0	•	> <	9	0	-	•	•	-	0	0	•	•	>	>	9	0	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	-	<b>,</b>	> <	>	
	DIRECTION	••	0	~		۰.	9	0	•3		•	0	•	•		>	0	<b>-</b>	•	>	0	•	•	9	0	•	•	-	0	•	•	>	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	- =	<b>•</b> •	> <	>	
	DIRE	^	•	-		•	>	0	-	•	>	0	•	-	•	•	0	0	٠.	>	0	-	•	•	0	•	•	0	0	_	•	>	0	0	•	<	•	•	-	0	0	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	-	• •	•	•	
		ø	•	•	٠.	٠,	•	•	•	,	7	<b>.</b>	•	-	•	Þ	0	•	•	•	•	~	?	9	0	•	•	-	•	•	•	9	0	0	-	•	•	•		•	0	_	•	•	•	-	0	•	-	<b>,</b> c	<b>&gt;</b>	>	
		'n	-	~	, ,	) i	î	46	~	ָ ֭֭֭֭֭֭֭֭֭֓֞֞֞	`	27	69	9	` ·	ò	23	97		911	102	116	-	>5	13	-	?`	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•		•	•	-	•	•	-	•	<b>&gt;</b> •	•	
< 70N		•	•	2	2	100	707	<b>6</b> 5	9	) i	7	69	74	168	1	553	172	255	10	7/1	246	184		101	95		21	32	•	c	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9	•	•	•	•	•	9	0	0	-	•	> <	•	
10 K		m	8	2	;;	3;	5	139	2	10	707	172	139	2	,	617	269	218	100	125	167	2	10	707	51	•	9.	•	0	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	>	-	0	•	•	•	<b>.</b>	0	0	•	•	•	> <	•	
( SEP		~	•	_	•	2;	23	2	2		707	186	107	5	1	**	125	107		7.50	134	6	: :	25	37	, 4	•	~	27	<b>=</b>	•	•	0	0	•	-	•	> <	•	-	0	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	
SEASON (		-	9	-	•	•	0	0	•	•	•		13		•	9	0	•	• •	•	•	4	•	-	•	•	•	0	9	•	•	<b>&gt;</b>	-	0	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	> (	0	•	•	-	•	<b>&gt;</b> <	•	
FALL SE	WIND SPEED	(KNOTS)				٠ ا	4 - 6	- P	7 - 2	),	\ _ <b>0</b>	7- 00	6 - K	- G	`	11-01	11-12	12-13		13-14	14-15	15-16	07-77	/1-91	17-18		61-01	19-20	20-21	21-22	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\$7-77	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	2000	07-17	67-97	29-50	30-31	31-32	11-61	75	P 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34-35	35-36	36-37	37-38	01-81	10.00		

32 1740 2382 2145 926 74 23 51 32 41 32 237 228 376 670 1005
THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND).
BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH.
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

TOTAL

Table 20

#### FRONTAL OVERRUNNING

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

WINTER SEASON ( DEC TO FEB )

2568 20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS

	TOTAL	HINDERTONDER HERE OF THE STATE		
				÷
:	•	1 11111111 423440000000000000000000000000000000000	1565	NORTH
	7	11000000000000000000000000000000000000	802	FROM THE P CCKWISE)
;	<b>*</b>	120 12 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	603	
:	?	10114400004440000000000000000000000000	552	IN EACH SLOWING SURED C
	77	NOWNOUTHWIND NOTHING N	389	REES IN
:	11	44444444	451	5 DEGRI TES WII
•	7	HI WAWAWAWHUN HI WANDWARWWW HI WANDWARWWWW HI WALL HIMPHOROPOOCOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	463	BANDS(22.5 AND INDICAT ASING WIND
<b>A</b>	•	1 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	412	BANDS
DIRECTION	•		358	D 16 EES / NCRE/
ρία	`	UNDERSTORES TO SEE TO SEE TO SEE OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	354	ED INT 0 DEGR LECT II
•	٥	HILWALL THE FRANCH THE FRANCH WASHINGTON TO COOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC	284	S DIVIDE 180UT 0.6 IERS REFL
	^	T THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE TH	354	977
•	*	H CHANNAHAHUNHA HDV&ANANAWAWAWAWOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	432	ECTION NTERED AND NUR
•	•	1	919	DIR S CE
:	V	11 11 11 11 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1838	HE WIND
,	-	ONGOVANANUMANANANANOGOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	218	THE
WIND SPEED	(KNO15)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL	

Table 21

#### FRONTAL OVERRUNNING

### BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS

1237 20

SPRING SEASON ( MAR TO MAY )

0CMNPPROPRIATED AND COMPAND ころよ 貴 ま 4 まちょうけい けいりゅうけい ちゅうりゅうりゅうりゅうりゅう しょうけいしょう りょうけい はいしゅう しゅうりゅう しゅうしゅう しゅうしゅう しゅうしゅう WIND SPEED (KNOTS)

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

FRONTAL OVERRUNNING

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	64780186787841111 1043133314414707777 8573437314414707777 857343743748878444656666666666666666	
OBSERVATION PAIRS	16	0440%04840&00000000000000000000000000000	470
OBSER	15	400×4004444000004000000000000000000000	470
MIN	14	4	643
404 20	13	77774444444444444444444444444444444444	767
•	12	VU	569
	11	1 4000	792
	οι 10	M 000000000000000000000000000000000000	767
	BAND 9	~	618
	DIRECTION 7	7 404 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	643
	DIR.	40V&44V4444 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	816
	•	2	569
^	Ŋ	444/2/2007 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	643
TO AUG	4	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	742 643 PIDECTION
JUN TO	м	0	
J	8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	816
SEASON	-	00000040000000000000000000000	24
SUMMER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 23

FRONTAL OVERRUNNING
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

S.	TOTAL	$\mathbf{n}$		
N PAIRS	•	11 N438/4/VII N038	~	NORTH.
ATI0	1	<b>"</b>	60	
OBSERVATION	15	uu NVVUNAAAUUU N OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	934	H BAND). S FROM THE CLOCKWISE)
MIN	7.	NWW/9W/14/01/0 NAW/9W/14/01/0 N4W/000000000000000000000000000000000000	487	C FR
3 20 1	13	01100000000000000000000000000000000000	463	IN EAC SLOWIY SUREI
127	12	14を4の11の24 TH STATE STA	361	DEGREES IN EACH S WINDS BLOWING NGLES(MEASURED C
	=	OCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	454	_ ii =
	₽ 10	W WHITH WALL TO	306	OCZ.S PDICATI
	N BAND	48894784 HILI 07-1987-0987-098887-0988-098-098-098-098-098-098-098-098-09	455	6 BANDS (22 FAND INDIC
	DIRECTION 7	Nutukunuu Nutukunuuu Nutukununut	329	O 16 NCRE/
	DIA 7	4 CM	322	DED INTO 16 .0 DEGREES FLECT INCRE
	•	M4400MU WWWW HULL WAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	518	
	S	0 $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$ $0$	549	IS DIV
~ VON	4	NANUNAN UM NARU WARUUNANUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNU	809	DIRECTION S CENTERED NG BAND NUM
10	m	1111111 1 07714575715 5772775757577	1146	DIRE
( SEP	8	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1893	HE WIND JAND 1 IS NCREASI
SEASON	~		164	HEINCHE
FALL	AIND SPEED (KNOTS)	4824482110987922222222222222222222222222222222222	TOTAL	

Table 24

COASTAL RETURN
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
C IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE XIOO )

	PAIRS	TOTAL	1480444880	
	OBSERVATION	16		0
	OBSER	15		•
	K	14		•
NOI	21 20	13		0
DIRECTION	1721	12		0
AND D		Ξ		•
E X10		10	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	10
OF WIND SPEED OCCURRENCE X10		BAND	444 0000000000000000000000000000000000	104
OF W		DIRECTION 7	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	337
UTION		DIRI 7	HUHUH HUMAAAUNAOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	976
DISTRIBUTION ( IN PERCENT		•	44/87/2019/44/44 004/8/2019/44/44 004/8/44/4/8/8/004/200000000000000000000	2155
	_	IU	はこれではなってこれできるとことできるというできるというできるというできるというできるというできるというできるというできるできるできるできるのののののできるというできるできるというできるというできます。	3759
BIVARIATE	FEB	•	HONNNOHH AVAOA440AANAAUHHHUN AVAOA440ANAAUHHHAHAAAAANNNAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	2289
BI	DEC TO	m	ODOOCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	302
	J	8		69
	SEASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0
	WINTER	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

COASTAL RETURN

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	るこれ スとろものもらならなるとこれ 今までとらちらからなみないもののことでしているのでしているのでしているのでしているのでした。 スククトの ローライの スクク ラングランド クログロ ロックロ ロックロロ ロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロ
	16	nn
OBSERVATION	15	1MW000000000000000000000000000000000000
ZIE	14	WL1WL/0000000000000000000000000000000000
2582 20	13	17 NT
25	12	$\kappa$
	11	V4W&W00000000000000000000000000000000000
	<sup>4D</sup> 10	M4.04.000000000000000000000000000000000
	N BAND	212400011 212400011 21240000000000000000
	DIRECTION 7	114000000
	DII 7	114470400000000000000000000000000000000
	•	HONORHUH BANNALANGANAM BERTHANAMANAMANAMANAMANAMANAMANAMANAMANAMANA
^	ľ	HINNWONI HII \$\$\p\$4\p\$4\p\$\max\max\max\max\max\max\max\max\max\max
TO MAY	•	1 1888711 11814670876688481 1806808108811861800000000000000000000
MAR T	m	14 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4
J	~	4~40 WV/0%/1mm0/mm0m000000000000000000000000000
SEASON	-	C0000000000000000000000000000000000000
SPRING	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	60 8 8 4 9 8 8 8 8

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

COASTAL RETURN

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	UNITED TO THE TERM OF THE TERM	
ATION	16		37
OBSERVATION	15	000008000000000000000000000000000000000	18
Σ	14	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	37
527 20	13	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	37
iñ	12	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	18
	::	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
	10		75
	BAND	M W W V V L L L M W M V L M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	322
	DIRECTION 7	1	999
	DIR.	10	1404
	•	OCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	2220 2789 2087 1404
_	'n		2789
AUG	•	COCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	2220
JUN TO	м		284
·	N		•
SEASON	-		•
SUMMER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

)

COASTAL RETURN

### BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

s	TOTAL	こここと ちゅうじゅうじゅうじゅうじゅう いっぱい ちょうりょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう くくしょう くんちょう ちょう ちょうしょう ちょうしょう ちょうしゅう はいしょう ちょうしゅう はいしょう しゅうしゅう しゅうしょう しゅうしゅう しゅう	
PAIRS			
	16		0
OBSERVATION	15		0
	14	***************************************	•
20 MIN	13	<b>v</b> ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	٠
1444	12	n	13
•••	11		•
	10		13
	BAND 9	NCOCANACOOACOOCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	173
	DIRECTION 7	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	713 1
	DIRE 7	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	•	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1855 3372 2465 1253
	v	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	372 2
^	•	4 HANNAN H 4 HANN	855 3
TO NOV	m	0 4 4 4 M 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	36
SEP	~		•
O NO	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
SEASON	۵		
FALL	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)		TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 28

GULF RETURN
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	U HUHH U HUMBWNLIBGEN UNCAHMBUNIOGEN UNCAHMBUNIOGEN U HUMBUNIOGEN U HUMBUNIO	
OBSERVATION	16	naannmnaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	18
OBSER	15	момимоомоооооооооооооооооооо	18
Z Z Z	14	#000MMM/W0W00000000000000000000000000000	<b>3</b>
02 20	13	%0000ML01W0000000000000000000000000000000	51
2702	12	10000011000000000000000000000000000000	196
	11	100711080080000000000000000000000000000	259
	10	WV&V4001 VOWOVWV00000000000000000000000000000000	392
	BAND 9	1 100011 00000000000000000000000000000	1458
	DIRECTION 7		2235
	DIR 7	N	2472
	•	4 0300404040404040400000000000000000000	1835
,	'n	1	851
FEB	4	LH	151
DEC TO	m	M0000000000000000000000000000000000000	11
J	0	MBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	m
SEASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0
WINTER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 29

GULF RETURN
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

4753 20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS SPRING SEASON ( MAR TO MAY )

TOTAL	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
16	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
15	010000000000000000000000000000000000000
16	N4040040000000000000000000000000000000
13	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
12	
Ξ	HWWWHI OCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
9	とろうちゅうよう きゅうちょう 今ころうき でっこうこうり ひりり りゅうり りゅうり りゅう
BAND	14004 1 140
DIRECTION 7	**************************************
DIR	$\begin{array}{c} LL LL$
•	100001 1 100040 10000000000000000000000
5	UU NUM440V UUNUVANUA4 UUNUNUVANUA440000000000000000000000000000000000
•	4080281840000000000000000000000000000000
m	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
8	000044000000000000000000000000000000000
~	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

21

7

58

21

TOTAL

Table 30

#### BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 ) GULF RETURN

SUMMER SEASON ( JUN TO AUG )

1520 20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS

TOTAL	11111 11100 11	
16	***************************************	•
15	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	39
14		72
13	M W M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	230
12	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	434
11	1 12221 1 3 22424 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1046
D 10	4000 A 1014 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 10 A 1	1565
N BAND	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	2447
RECTION	$\begin{array}{c} LR NR NR$	2111
DIR 7	1	1223
9	NU 80 PU 44 NU NU H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	572
Ŋ		190
4	044000000000000000000000000000000000000	59
m	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
8	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
D SPEED KNOTS)	300 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 31

GULF RETURN

# BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	04400400000000000000000000000000000000	
	16	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
OBSERVATION	15		11
MIN OB	7.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	••
20 ₩	13	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	••
1135	12		<b>5</b> 6
	::	HMU V \$\$\$00000\$0000000000000000000000000000	140
	10	1 10004 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	537
	BAND	まちょうさき は ないこう ないこう しゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅう しゅうち みらなくくらう しゅうちょうしょうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅう	202
	DIRECTION 7 8		
	DIR 7	こののののののののののののののののののとくからなことものでるかからこともないこともないこともないとなってもないとなってもない。 アモル・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・ア・	3145 3330
	•	1 848011 1001118461100000000000000000000000000000	678
	•	NH H	52
^	•	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
TO NOV	m	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
SEP	8		•
SEASON (	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
FALL SE	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 32

FRONTAL GULF RETURN
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

	PAIRS	TOTAL	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ $
	OBSERVATION PAIRS	16	######################################
	OBSER	15	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	X I E	14	WWWWW WA H
	48 20	13	WHUMPAUNUNG 47-47-40-400000000000000000000000000000
	1148	12	4m4 80 4 80 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
_		11	AUN MONOCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
0014 3		D 10	スとうようならま ス とりらい ないしゅう はい こうしゅう はい こうしゅう はい こうしゅう はい こうしゅう はい
ULLURAERL		N BAND	NT 3 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8 T 8
		DIRECTION 7 8	4547075454777546755555555555555555555555
FERCEN		DIR 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7 L		•	10111101 00000000000000000000000000000
-	_	Ŋ	4/14/0000000000000000000000000000000000
	FEB	•	N TIN II N W TANDO CO
	DEC TO	n	WWWW4W4 - 000000000000000000000000000000
	U	8	&u4 \$u4
	SEASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	WINTER	JIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0088765577777777777777777777777777777777

8 139 278 801 1306 1733 1611 1393 731 418 331 261 444 339 130 69
THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND).
BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH.
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

TOTAL

Table 33

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 ) FRONTAL GULF RETURN

INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 34

FRONTAL GULF RETURN
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	602	400	1066	843	1044	722	502	440T	7 7 7	481	120	200	200	120	120	40	40	0	0 ;	<b>0</b>	*		•	0	06	•	•	0	0		•	•	0	>						
OBSERVATION	16	40	<b>&gt;</b> c	120	9	9	<b>4</b>	<b>,</b>	3 =	• •	40	0	0 0	<b>-</b>	•	•	•	-	0	-		•		0	0	00	> <	•	0	0	<b>.</b>	•	0	0	>		441		BAND).		
OBSER	15	÷.	<b>)</b> (	200	80	40	•	•	9 =	•	•	9	00		•	<b>.</b>	0	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	•		•	0	00	•	•	0	0 0	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	>		522		M THE	JOTHU	
Σ	14	0	) C	9	•	40	۰,	<b>,</b>	~	8	80	0	00	<b>-</b>	•	•	40	0	0	- ;	D (	•	0	0	0	o c	•	•	0	00	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	>		295		G FRO	2	
249 20	13	9	2 6	2	200	8	120	9 9	) C	120	40	0	8	9	4	0	0	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	0	00	•	•	0	00	<b>-</b>	0	0	0	•		1164		IN EACH	JORED	
N	12	80	2 6	9	120	160	9,	÷ •	120	8	80	40	0 5	9 9		0	•	0	0	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	•	<b>-</b>	-	•	0	0 0	<b>&gt;</b> c	•	0	0	•		1325		NDS B	2011	Ä.
	11	0	7 4	2	40	200	0	<b>&gt;</b> <	* C	8	120	0	<b>-</b>	-	•	0	0	•	0	0 (	-	•	•	•	0	-	•	•	0	00	<b>,</b>	•	0	0	•		722		DEGR ES WI		ELEVATION
	D 10	160	140	240	160	200	<b>.</b>	<b>5</b> 4	) C	90	•	•	0 0	<b>-</b>		•	0	0	0	<b>-</b>	-	•	•	•	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	00	•	•	0	0	•		1124		DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES). CENTERED ABOUT O. DEGREES AND INDICATES MINDS OF AND AND THE ABOUT OF TAXOSACY OF THE AND AND THE AND AND TAXOSACY OF TAXOSA		ER EL
	BAND 9	8	28.	200	40	0	120	200	) O		0	0	0 0		•	•	0	•	0	0	-	•	•	0	0	<b>-</b>	• •	•	0	0	<b>-</b>	•	0	00	•		\$ \$ 0 T		BANDS		10 METER
	DIRECTION 7	8	200	120	40	9	4 6	200	1	•	0	0	06	-	•	•	0	•	•	0	-	•	•	•	•	<b>-</b>	9	0	0	00	<b>&gt; c</b>	•	0	0	>		763		0 16 EES A		<
	DIR.	0	<b>-</b>	•	80	40	120	5	3 4		80	<b>5</b>	9 0	-	•	0	0	•	0	0	9 6	0	•	0	0	<b>D</b> C	•	•	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	0	•	;	209		DEGR	•	RED A
	•	9	9 4	•	40	40	2	9	) C	8	•	0	<b>-</b>	-	• •	•	•	0	0	0	-	•	•	0	•	9 6	•	•	0	00	•	•	0	0 0	•	;	799		IVIDE T 0.0	:	IS THAT MEASURED AT
^	ın	0	9 9	9	0	120	120	9	) C		40	0	•	-	•	•	0	-	0	•	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	•	9 6	•	•	•	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	00	•	1	776		ABOUT		THAT
AUG	•	•	<b>-</b>	•	0	9	0		9		0	0	9 0	•	ç	•	0	0	0	0	<b>-</b> C	•	0	•	•	<b>-</b>	• a	•	0	<b>-</b>	<b>,</b>	•	•	<b>-</b>	•		0 9 7		TERED		
JUN 10	m	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	•	•	•	-	<b>-</b> •	<b>,</b> c	•	•	0	9	9	. 0	8	0	40	0	-	-	<b>.</b>	•	•	•	<b>»</b> c	•	•	0	-	•	•	0	00	•	3	321		SCEN		WIND SPEED
J	8	•	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	0 (	•	<b>,</b> c	•	•	0	<b>-</b>	-	0	•	0	0	0	0	9 9	•	0	•	•	9 6	•	•	0	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	90	•	•	<b>•</b>		WIND DI		MIN
SEASON	7	•	<b>&gt;</b> c	•	•	0	0	> <	<b>,</b> c	•	0	0	<b>-</b>	9 6		•	0	0	0	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	•	-	•	•	•	90	<b>.</b>	0	•	00	•	•	•	i	MAKE BAND BAND		THE
SUMMER	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	-0.	7 P	1	. <del>1</del>	9-6	<b>6-</b> 7	1 (	^ <del>0</del>	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	71-51	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	27-23	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	30-31	31-32	32-33	46-54	45-76	36-37	37-38	36-39							

Table 35

6

FRONTAL GULF RETURN

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF MIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
LION	16	14444444444444444444444444444444444444
OBSERVATION PAIRS	15	440 44 8 0448004400000000000000000000000
MIN OB	14	444 48 44 HHHBOHMOHHDOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
20	13	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
240	12	LH \$444004 WHHHWWHOOOGOOGOOGOOGOOOGOO
	11	44 03404 1110348410000000000000000000000000000000
	9. 10	444 V4 444 V4 444 V4
	ON BAND	u u V
	DIRECTION 7	4 4 7 8 44 40000000000000000000000000000
	DI V	001 1 4 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	•	コ CHCCCS エ C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
NOV	•	NON A 40040 A 4400 A 44
2	m	
( SEP	~	
EASON	-	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
FALL SEASON	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	UNA WARE WARE WAS A STATE OF THE WARRENCE OF T

TOTAL

THE WIMD DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND I IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS.BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

THE WIND SPEED IS THAT MEASURED AT A 10 METER ELEVATION.

Table 36

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

	PAIRS	TOTA	138	277	615	1250	1349	1607	1924	1289	* ( )	• • • •	200	-	ì	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	<b>-</b>	•	•	•	٥,	<b>&gt;</b> •	9 6	•	•	0	0	0	
	OBSERVATION	16	39	0	79	66	<b>6</b>	79	5.0	2 6	,	<b>&gt;</b> c	•	•	ء د	• =	•	•	-	. =		•	•	0	•	0	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b> -	•	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	> <	• •	•	0	0	•	515
	OBSER	15	•	0	13	178	119	29	138	120	7 2	9 6	-	•	•	-	•	• =	•	-	•	0	•	0	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	0	<b>-</b>	•		0	0	0	0	1031
	X I E	14	39	0	0	66	0	198	φ. 6	<b>&gt;</b> c	<b>&gt;</b> ¢	9	10,4	-	•	-	•	· c	• =	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>&gt;</b> C	•	•	0	ь.		9 6		0	0	0	•	714
5	504 20	13	19	0	13	66	7.0	19	218	× -	-	•	•	•	· c	-	•	• •	• •	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	-	<b>-</b> -	•	•	0	•	<b>&gt;</b> C	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	0	•	575
חזובריוזמ	'n	12	0	19	39	19	138	79	198	717	170	3	•	•	-	-	•	· =			0	0	0	•	0	۰.	<b>-</b>	-	•	0	0	-	<b>&gt;</b> C	•	•	0	0	0	•	1309
		11	•	0	8	158	416	357	277	100	, ,	`	<b>-</b>	•	•	•	•	• =	• =	-	•	0	0	0	0	0	0		•	0	0	0	-	•	•	0	0	0	•	1567
E X100 )		10	•	39	0	66	66	376	337	750	•	<b>-</b>	•	•	-		•	-	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	9	-	, 0	•	0	0	0	•	1349
OCCURRENCE		N BAND	19	19	79	39	60	113	257	<u> </u>	-	<b>,</b>	<b>-</b>	•	• =	•	•	-	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	0	<b>&gt;</b>	9 0	0	0	0	0	-	615
		DIRECTION 7	0	66	66	198	79	119	178	70	<u>ر</u>	•	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	- <	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	0	-	•	•	0	0	0	•	101
RCENT		DIR 7	19	39	66	79	79	119	0 (	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	•	<b>-</b>	•	. ~	• =	•	• c	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	0	0	<b>-</b> -	•	0	0	0		9 6	0	0	0	0	•	436
( IN PERCENT		•	0	0	13	39	0	0	۰ ۵	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	•	•	•	• =	•	•	-	•	-	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>-</b>	•	•	0	-	> <	•	•	0	0	0	•	29
ע	_	'n	•	0	0	13	0	6	0 (	<b>-</b>	<b>&gt;</b> c	<b>&gt;</b> c	<b>-</b>	•	-	-	•	• =	•	-	0	0	•	0	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	• •	•	0	0	> <	•	0	0	0	0	0	39
Y 7 Y Y T D	FEB	•	0	39	0	13	20	19	0 9	-	<b>-</b>	•	•	-	•	•	•	• =	-	•	•	0	0	0	0	-	0 (	<b>&gt;</b>	•	0	0	-	<b>-</b>	<b>,</b> c	0	•	0	0	0	138
10	DEC 10	m	•	0	•	2	60	13	61	- (	> <	•	<b>&gt;</b> <	· c	•	• =	• =	•	•	•	0	0	•	0	0	•	•	-	•	0	0	0		-	0	0	0	0	0	138
	J	N	•	19	5	39	60	0	61	<b>-</b>	•	•	<b>-</b>	•		-	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	<b>-</b>	•	0	0	0	<b>&gt;</b> c	•	0	0	0	0	0	178
	SEASON	-	٥	0	23	0	7.9	67	158	> 0	<b>&gt;</b> c	•	<b>&gt;</b> <	•	• =	• =	• •	•	•	•	•		•	0	0	•	-	-	•	•	0	-	-	-		•	0	0	0	317
	WINTER	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0-1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4-5	2- 6	6- 7		, ,	7 7 7	11-11	12-11	11-16	16-15	15-16	16-17	4 C - C L	1 - X	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	77-97	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	10 to	35-36	36-37	37-38	38-39	39-40	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 37

GULF HIGH

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

194 20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS SPRING SEASON ( MAR TO MAY )

TOTAL	ULUU
16	
15	uuu www. oou4w4oooooooooooooooooooooooooo
14	
13	Nu Nu Nu 1000000000000000000000000000000
12	HWP4 NNANA COMACHUCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
11	W40 WWWOLWWW WLIGOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
D 10	4830114100000000000000000000000000000000
BAND 9	u wuwu wuwuoo auoawwoooooooooooooooooooooo
DIRECTION 7	
DIR.	N N N
•	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Ŋ	NOW COOCCOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
4	00000M00000000000000000000000000000000
m	THE TOTAL TOTAL THE COMPAND OF COMPAND
8	u ununuu ooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo
-	
WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

463

567

0 154

206

TOTAL

Table 38

GULF HIGH
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	MVULV40404 04040404 04040404 04040404 0000000		
<b>OBSERVATION</b>	16	11 10000000000000000000000000000000000	650	
OBSER	15	11 24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	605	2
N I	14	140000000 00000000000000000000000000000	1198	CONAR
876 20	13	10000444 W44640010000 4086080000441000000000000000000000000000	2226	FACH
•0	12	ARVANAUL L L ARVANAULU L L AVANAUMSATOLOGICOCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	2305	FES IN
	11	04444400000000000000000000000000000000	799	DEGREES
	10	21124 1 1 274 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	547	(22.5
	BAND 9	17/14/0/44/0/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/10/1	365	BANDS(22
	DIRECTION 7		171	16
	DIR!	NAAAuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu	125	OINTO
	•	204111100000000000000000000000000000000	102	DIVIDED
_	'n	1048112401000000000000000000000000000000	102	IS D
TO AUG	÷		194	DIRECTION
JUN TO	m	UNWW T	148	DIRE
_	8	OLUOAHUMHUOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	422	MIND
SEASON	-	0000007N000000000000000000000000000000	34	THE
SUMMER	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0	TOTAL	

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 39

GULF HIGH

BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION ( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

AIRS	TOTAL	らする まって たらら ちゅう ちゅう はっぱっぱっぱっぱっぱっぱ かっちょう かいしょう かいしょう かいしょう かいしょう かいしょう はん アンロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロロ
20 MIN OBSERVATION PAIRS	16	8 880 NN8 
SERVA	15	u u u uu vu v
IN OB	14	$\mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{L}$ ano
	13	11400011 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
341	12	HONDH H HH NHWAA HOVAR AVAHAOVANAVOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
	==	$\begin{matrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & $
	D 10	ス スコス コ の数かとおさま数などの ののののののののののののののののののののののののののの
	N SAND	11
	DIRECTION 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	10	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	•	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	ĸ	
^ ^	•	
SEP TO NOV	n	80000000000000000000000000000000000000
	8	1 n t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t
FALL SEASON (	~	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
FALL	MIND SPEED (KNOTS)	6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

0 351 322 117 87 146 117 117 703 1612 879 1466 1906 909 791 469
THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND).
BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH.
INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

TOTAL

Table 40

GULF TROPICAL DEPRESSION
BIVARIATE DISTRIBUTION OF WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
( IN PERCENT OCCURRENCE X100 )

PAIRS	TOTAL	00044000040000000000000000000000000000	
ION PA	16		•
OBSERVATION	15	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•
MIN OB	14		0
20	13		0
267	12	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	112
	11	VWW WWW W WWW COOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	299
	D 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	411
	N BAND	1 22222113 1 2222233 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 22223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222223 1 222222	2546
	DIRECTION 7	1 5000000000000000000000000000000000000	3970
	DIR	UNUNUNUN N VINNUN PROPOSSION N VINNUN PROPOSSION N VINNUN PROPOSSION N VINNUN PROPOSSION N VINNUN N VI	2097
	•	# H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	524
	Ŋ	M M	37
~ AON	•	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0
은	m		0
( SEP	N		•
SEASON	-		6
FALL	WIND SPEED (KNOTS)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TOTAL

THE WIND DIRECTION IS DIVIDED INTO 16 BANDS(22.5 DEGREES IN EACH BAND). BAND 1 IS CENTERED ABOUT 0.0 DEGREES AND INDICATES WINDS BLOWING FROM THE NORTH. INCREASING BAND NUMBERS REFLECT INCREASING WIND ANGLES(MEASURED CLOCKWISE).

Table 41

Maximum Winter Wind Speeds, knots,
at New Orleans and Lake Charles

	Direction Band															
<u>Year</u>	1	_2	_3	4	_5	_6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	<u>15</u>	16
						New	Orle	ans								
							0110									
1961	18	16	17	19	16	19	13	18	20	25	17	14	20	22	18	19
1962	23	20	16	18	18	13	16	18	22	25	18	18	20	13	19	20
1963	24	22	20	24	17	12	14	16	19	20	17	11	12	18	17	24
1964	19	17	22	17	18	13	16	20	20	20	25	26	22	16	17	17
1965	21	15	17	15	17	13	23	19	24	15	14	20	23	16	14	18
1966	16	17	19	17	16	18	24	19	22	30	10	16	19	14	23	16
1967	17	15	12	16	13	12	13	14	18	18	17	17	12	13	16	22
1968	19	17	18	15	15	14	16	22	18	18	20	17	20	20	21	19
1969	20	16	16	24	25	24	17	21	17	16	16	18	19	16	20	18
1970	18	14	18	16	15	15	17	16	18	14	14	17	15	14	18	20
1971	17	17	20	19	16	12	17	30	24	19	16	10	16	14	20	16
1972	21	15	16	11	13	14	20	16	16	21	14	5	7	9	18	19
1973	20	17	16	14	15	17	20	29	17	15	14	11	18	27	18	18
1974	18	15	11	14	13	16	21	24	17	22	16	15	20	21	17	16
1975	19	16	14	13	15	17	15	17	20	16	19	15	18	17	16	22
					_			_								
					Ī	ake	Char	les								
1060																10
1963	28	27	22	23	16	17	18	22	20	22	19	16 18	15	12 18	15 18	18 21
1964	20	20	21	22	17	16	18 18	16 18	19 24	20 16	22	17	19 15	14	21	18
1965	17	17	16	17	16	16	10	10	24	10	14	17		14		
1966	22	16	16	16	20	17	22	24	24	13	10	11	8	16	18	20
1967	20	18	18	13	11	14	16	15	16	17	14	12	15	12	14	17
1968	20	20	16	17	14	16	16	18	20	14	13	8	10	15	17	22
1969	18	15	15	15	19	16	15	19	17	17	13	15	15	17	19	19
1970	22	15	16	17	18	20	19	13	19	17	20	26	12	14	17	26
1971	20	17	19	21	19	26	18	20	23	20	18	14	16	19	20	22
1972	20	21	20	22	11	16	18	16	19	17	10	12	10	9	18	18
1973	20	22	17	16	14	21	22	24	25	15	19	20	16	16	21	22
1974	20	16	14	14	20	20	19	26	17	17	16	15	27	30	14	18
1975	24	18	18	16	24	19	28	22	27	15	13	16	16	17	21	22

Table 42

Maximum Spring Wind Speeds, knots,

at New Orleans and Lake Charles

	Direction Band r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 10															
Year	_1	_2	_3	_4	_5	_6	_7	_8	9	10	11	12	<u>13</u>	14	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
						New	Orle	ans								
1961	20	17	19	18	18	17	15	25	18	17	15	18	19	22	21	17
1962 1963	15 18	15 18	17 16	15 15	18	15	18	22	18 22	18	14	20	14	18	19	18
1964	16	16	14	14	15 19	17 20	16 18	18 22	25	25 25	18 26	15 17	18 19	16 15	18 18	16 16
1965	15	16	15	14	13	15	16	17	18	20	12	14	20	14	16	15
1966	18	14	20	17	20	15	17	20	18	21	15	16	22	15	17	16
1967	16	16	16	15	19	16	24	20	20	16	13	11	22	17	19	17
1968 1969	18 17	14 17	14 18	15 20	16	18	22 26	20 29	23 32	17 14	14	19	22	17	17	17
1970	14	16	16	15	18 15	18 17	20	17	28	15	17 18	19 12	18 15	15 12	17 15	17 17
1971	18	19	12	16	12	14	16	20	24	14	14	17	14	14	16	21
1972	20	18	16	15	15	18	22	16	20	14	17	14	14	11	12	21
1973	16	15	13	12	17	27	27	28	23	18	16	17	18	16	25	17
1974 1975	15 19	19 15	15 15	14 16	18 19	19 20	18 16	20 18	22 23	16 17	18 16	15 17	17 24	16 15	20 16	16 18
1773	19	13	13	10	19	20	10	10	23	17	10	17	24	13	10	10
					Ī	ake	Char	les								
1963	18	20	18	18	14	14	20	22	24	22	18	15	11	12	24	20
1964 1965	18 18	20 18	18 20	18 13	19 18	16 16	18 17	20 19	26 22	25 15	24 15	16 10	19 10	20 10	23 18	20 18
1966 1967	18 18	17 25	18 18	18 17	16 15	15 16	18 19	19 23	20 20	19 16	20 11	15 9	9 7	21 7	21 16	16 16
1968	18	15	14	15	13	12	18	18	23	16	13	13	15	20	21	14
1969	18	15	18	18	17	26	20	18	28	16	14	17	13	13	20	17
1970	15	17	15	19	12	20	15	21	24	16	13	18	15	14	18	15
1971	22	20	18	17	15	15	18	18	22	17	19	9	16	22	21	23
1972	17	13	23	23	22	15	18	18	20	19	15	10	12	18	16	15
1973	20	20	24	25	22	24	32	28	27	18	18	18	16	17	20	27
1974 1975	17 17	18 13	14 15	19 19	16 16	16 26	23 25	28 26	25 26	18 14	15 14	12 12	15 16	5 20	16 17	20 22
17/3	17	13	13	13	10	20	23	20	20	14	14	12	10	20	1/	22

Table 43

Maximum Summer Wind Speeds, knots,

at New Orleans and Lake Charles

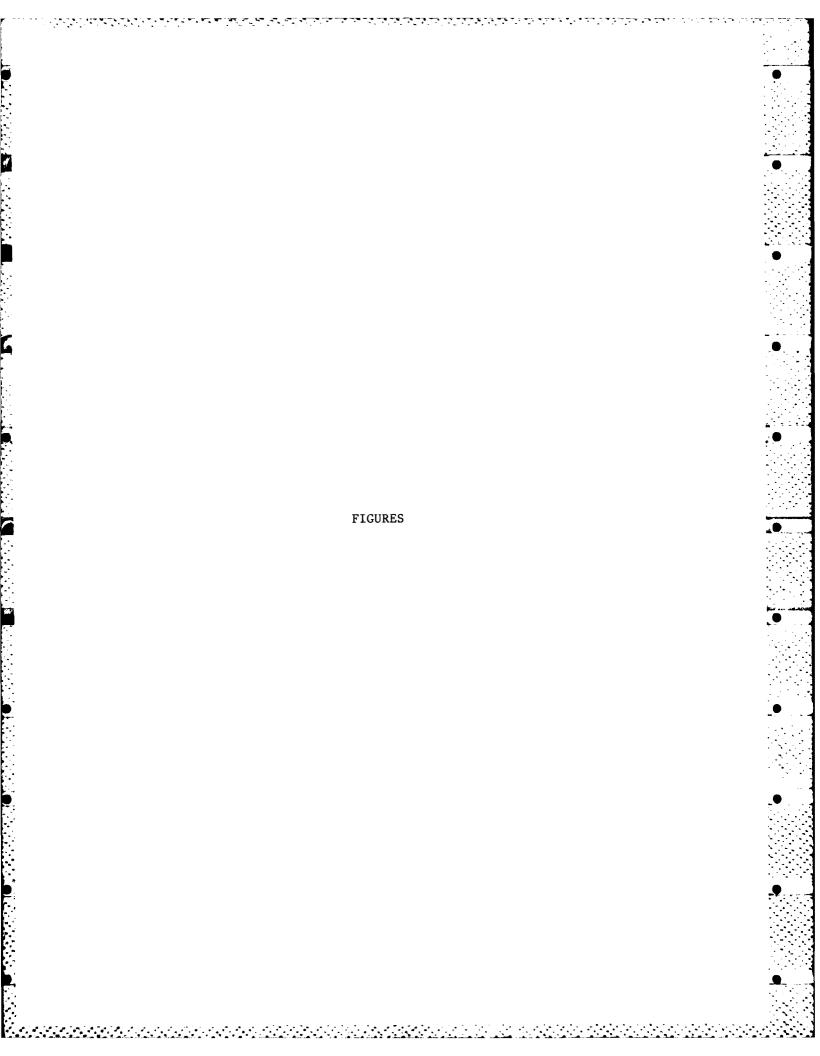
	Direction Band 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 10															
<u>Year</u>	1	_2	_3	4	_5	6	7	_8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						New	Orle	ans								
						<u></u>	<u> </u>	4.10								
1041	10	10	10	1/	20	10	15	16	10	15	16	10	20	1/	10	12
1961 1962	12 10	10 16	13 18	14 15	20 13	12 13	15 15	16 15	13 14	15 20	16 19	18 14	20 12	14 13	10 10	13 11
1963	16	15	14	14	15	11	11	13	12	15	18	20	12	11	12	10
1964	11	16	11	11	13	12	16	12	12	13	18	20	18	12	11	13
1965	10	9	14	12	14	14	13	15	14	12	23	11	11	14	13	11
1966	12	16	17	15	17	14	13	14	11	16	11	15	11	10	12	9
1967	13	16	13	14	13	16	11	15	20	11	14	12	13	12	10	13
1968	12	12	13	17	20	16	14	16	15	12	13	13	16	11	7	12
1969	24	18	15	13	16	12	14	14	14	14	18	12	24	16	12	30
1970	13	18	12	14	11	14	13	15	17	8	18	14	14	10	14	9
1971	17	10	11	13	8	9	13	23	12	11	10	12	14	10	12	21
1972	17	13	13	15	17	16	15	16	13	15	18	17	14	13	12	10
1973	13	14	13	14	12	21	14	12	15	11	13	13	14	11	13	11
1974	14	18	14	11	13	11	13	17	20	14	9	17	13	12	10	11
1975	11	8	11	9	17	11	13	16	16	14	14	12	13	10	12	10
					L	ake	Char	les								
1963	11	13	17	23	18	12	20	19	13	19	17	16	10	12	11	16
1964	13	20	12	15	17	16	18	25	15	16	16	18	12	12	11	11
1965	14	9	11	13	18	28	18	14	16	14	16	14	14	13	13	12
1966	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	7	10	10
1967	13	14	12	14	14	9	12	11	12	14	14	12	11	7	9	7
1968	8	9	13	20	10	8	12	12	15	12	13	11	8	8	5	10
1969	13	15	10	12	15	13	12	15	15	16	13	14	11	11	11	10
1970	11	11	9	10	12	10	14	16	16	14	10	12	11	8	12	8
1971	20	10	14	11	15	15	13	12	16	14	10	12	11	8	12	8
1972	12	12	12	13	16	14	22	14	17	16	17	16	17	11	14	11
1973	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	16	16	15	13	11	12	12	14	12
1974	12	16	16	12	15	13	20	33	22	22	12	18	12	10	16	11
1975	20	18	16	18	12	14	18	22	14	11	9	5	7	12	17	23

Table 44

Maximum Fall Wind Speeds, knots,

at New Orleans and Lake Charles

							Di	rect		Band						
Year	_1	_2	_3	_4	_5	_6	_7	_8_	_9	<u>10</u>	11	12	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
						New	Orle	ans								
1961	15	18	18	20	16	15	23	22	17	10	9	12	13	11	17	16
1962 1963	15 16	16 24	15 20	15 16	16	10	12 15	15 22	19	14	12	12	15	15	15	17
1964	20	14	14	17	20 17	17 12	13	17	14 15	12 15	10 10	14 8	17 10	13 13	17 14	18 13
1965	15	15	14	14	13	10	6	6	16	17	15	11	12	10	13	13
1966	15	16	13	13	15	15	10	11	12	14	8	9	12	14	22	21
1967	15	14	15	15	15	16	18	16	14	15	17	14	20	14	14	16
1968	23	18	20	17	18	15	14	18	21	15	16	25	19	15	17	17
1969 1970	18 18	19 15	15 15	15 12	16 17	13 15	18 16	15 17	14 20	13 9	10 12	8 12	10 16	15 13	17 13	18 18
1971 1972	16	16 15	14	15	13	13	12 16	13	9	16	9	5	8	11	11	13
1972	17 15	17	15 15	21 17	15 17	17 15	17	24 18	24 24	7 18	13 14	13 10	15 18	14 14	15 13	14 17
1974	16	14	16	15	16	13	15	14	16	8	11	8	11	15	17	14
1975	21	23	15	12	13	15	12	19	17	13	16	6	10	13	17	17
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					<u> </u>	ake	Cliat	165								
1963	18	25	18	23	24	18	17	21	18	20	14	11	8	11	13	20
1964	19	18	20	18	15	12	15	15	20	18	13	10	14	8	15	13
1965	13	14	13	11	12	13	14	13	11	15	15	14	9	5	13	16
1966																
1967	17	16	12	18	16	16	13	15	18	14	14	16	14	16	16	14
1968	16	14	17	17	8	17	20	17	21	14	12	13	18	15	18	18
1969	17	13	15	13	16	15	16	17	17	10	14	13	7	13	11	18
1970	23	22	18	17	20	19	19	21	23	15	16	10	9	12	17	18
1971	19	20	17	16	16	14	14	15	16	18	15	6	9	8	10	16
1972	16	14	14	17	16	18	15	15	18	13	11	8	10	12	14	15
1973	14	17	18	20	25	17	16	18	20	13	13	8	15	16	16	20
1974 1975	18	17 18	14	14	12	19	16 18	19 22	17	10	13	6 5	14 7	10 12	15 16	18 23
13/2	20	19	16	18	12	14	19	44	14	11	9	Э	1	12	10	23



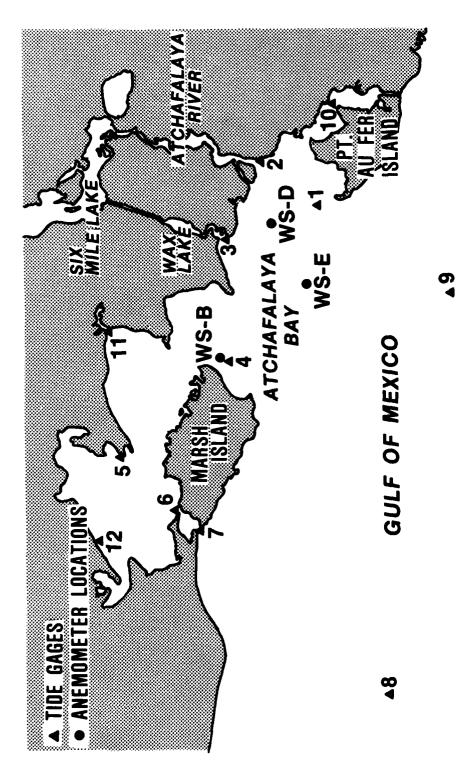


Figure 1. Location of weather stations (WS) in the Atchafalaya Bay

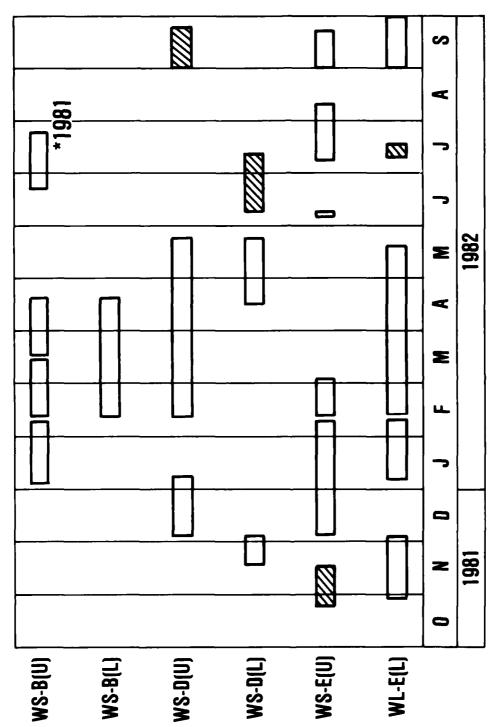
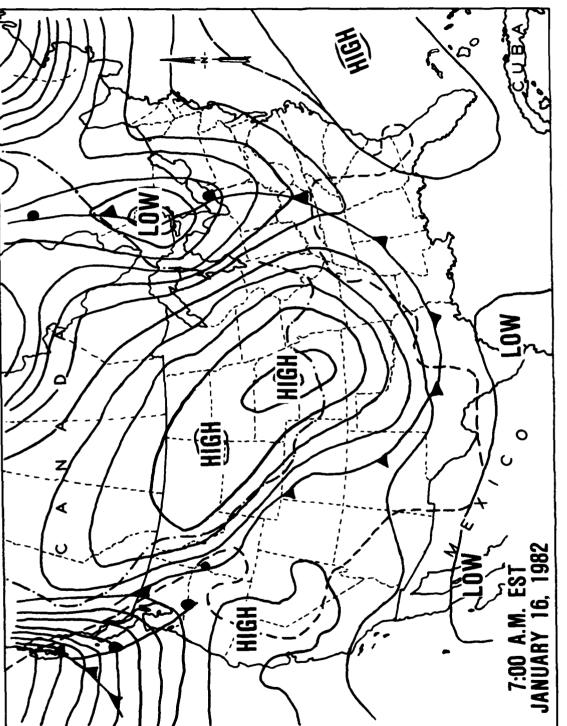


Figure 2. Prototype data collected in the Atchafalaya Bay



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Figure 3. Isobaric contour map of FOR circulation

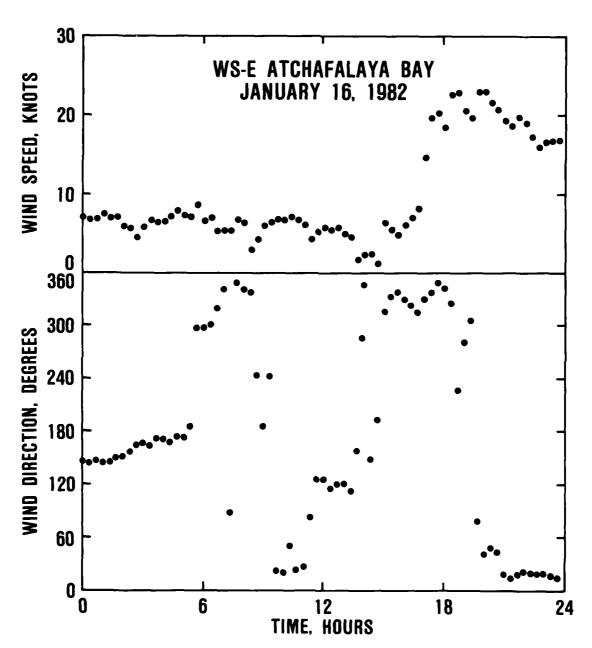


Figure 4. Prototype wind measurements during FOR circulation

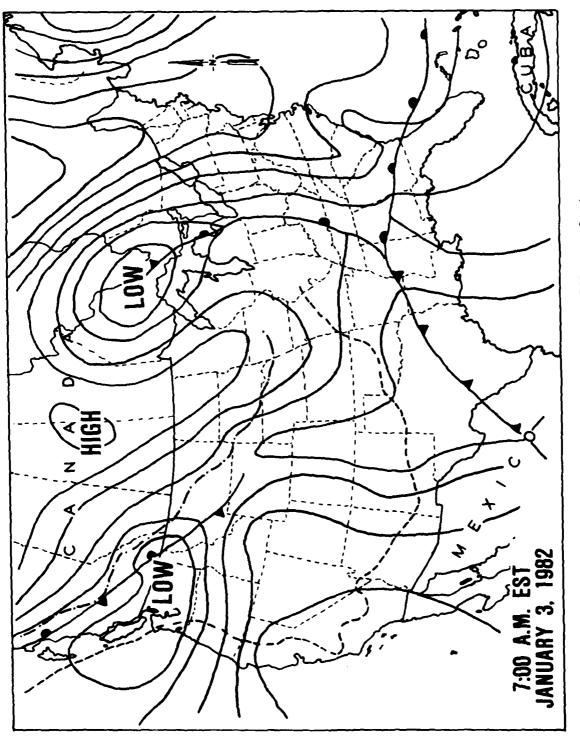


Figure 5. Isobaric contour map of FGR circulation

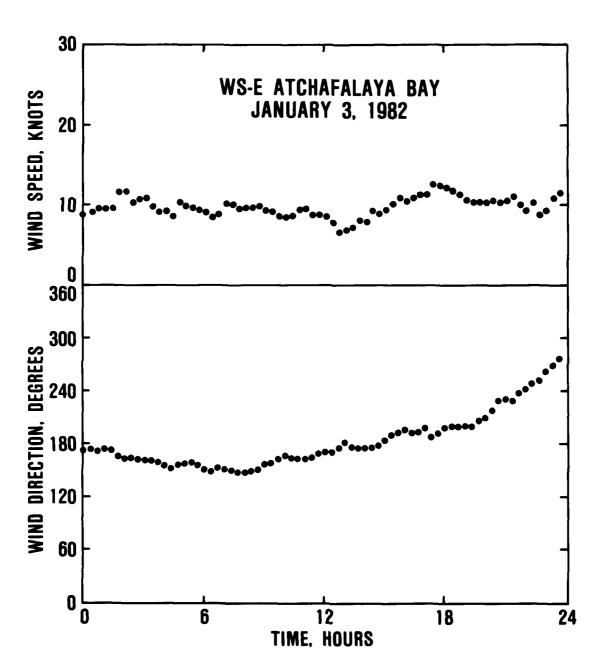


Figure 6. Prototype wind measurements during FGR circulation

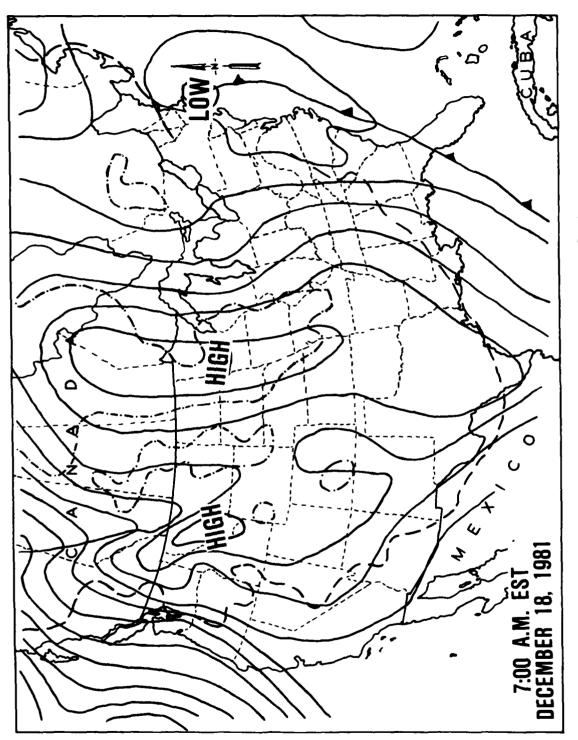


Figure 7. Isobaric contour map of CH circulation

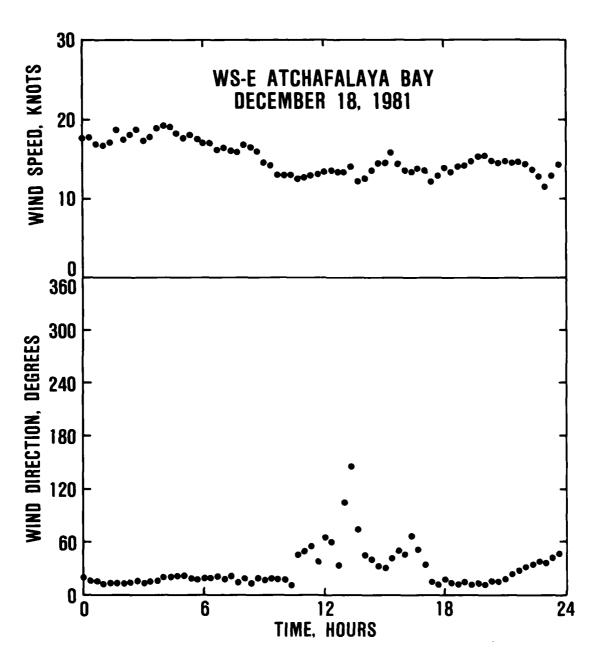


Figure 8. Prototype wind measurements during CH circulation

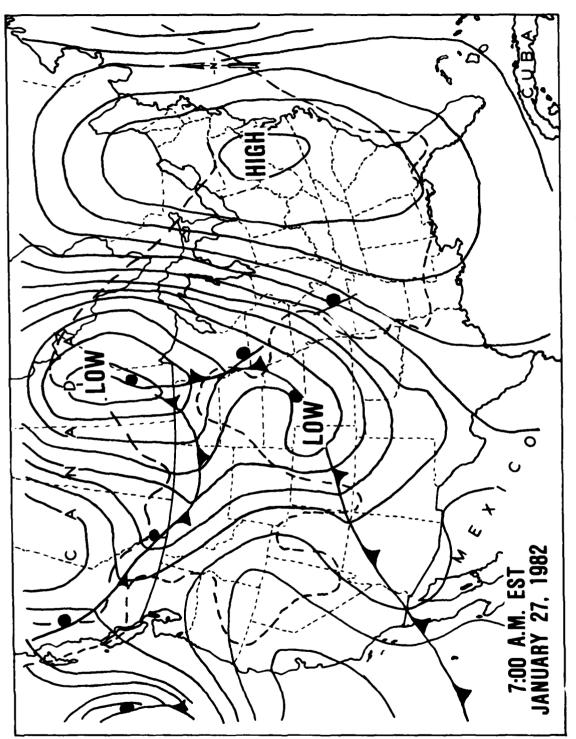


Figure 9. Isobaric contour map of CR circulation

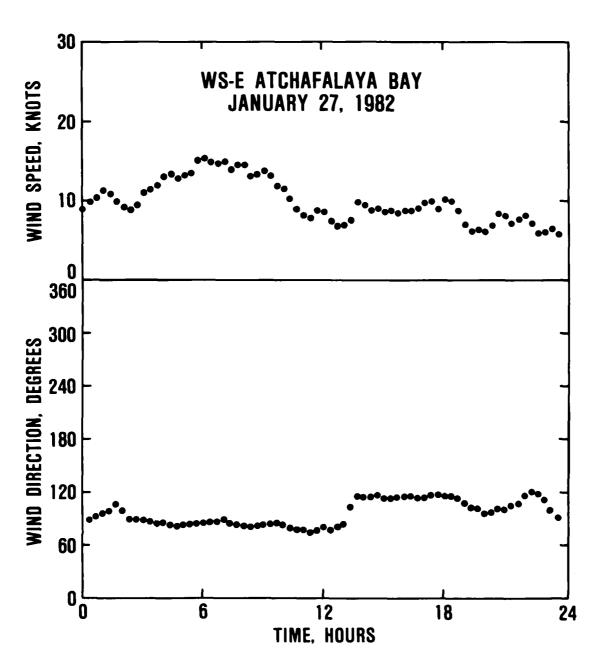


Figure 10. Prototype wind measurements during CR circulation

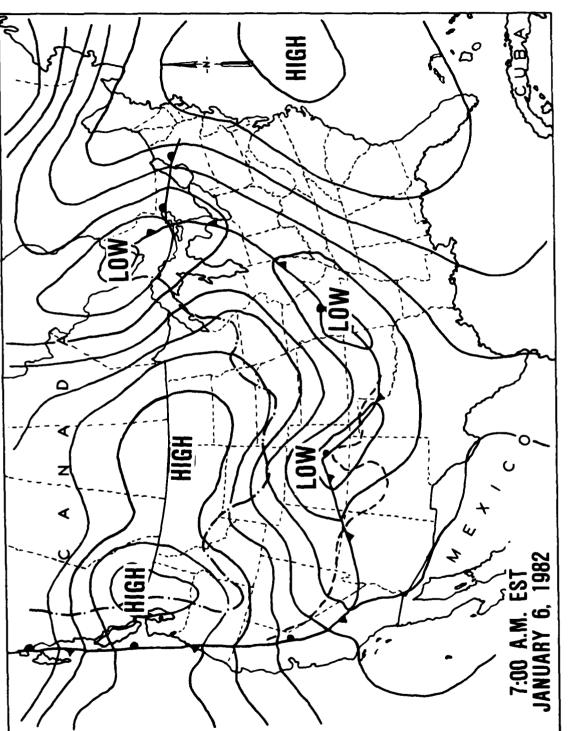


Figure 11. Isobaric contour map of GR circulation

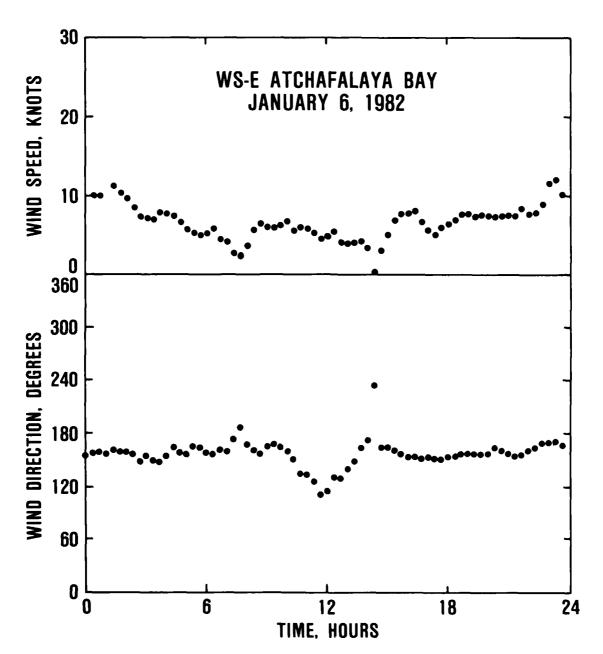


Figure 12. Prototype wind measurements during GR circulation

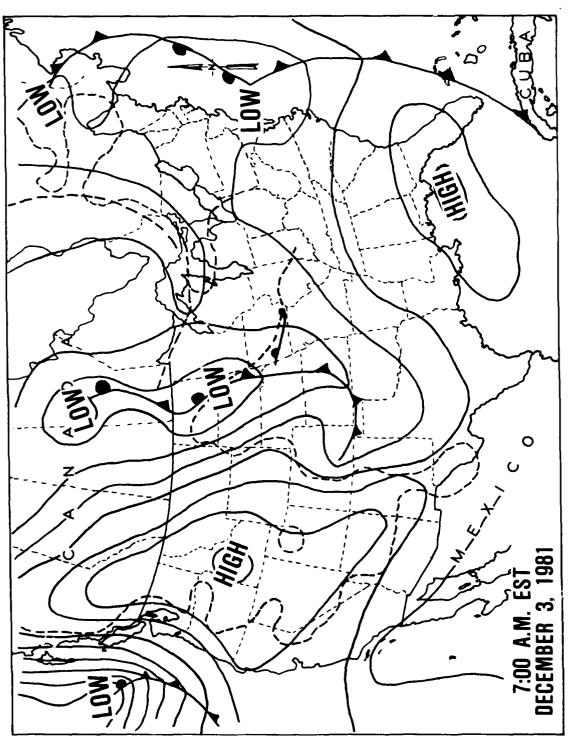


Figure 13. Isobaric contour map of GH circulation

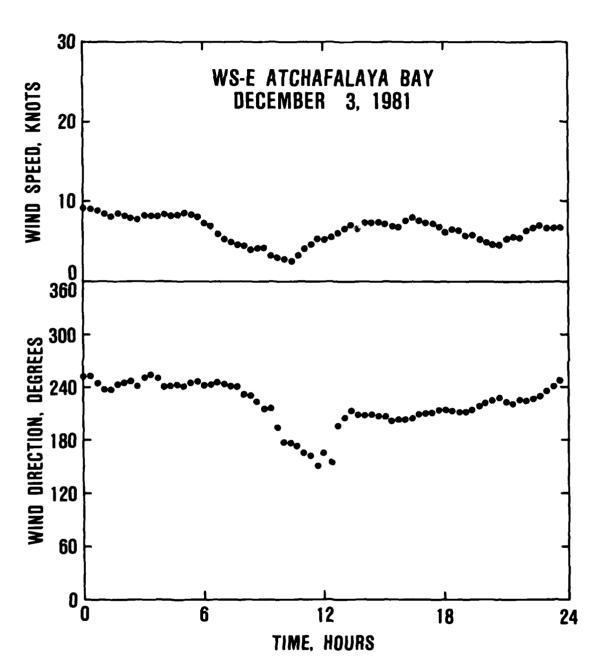
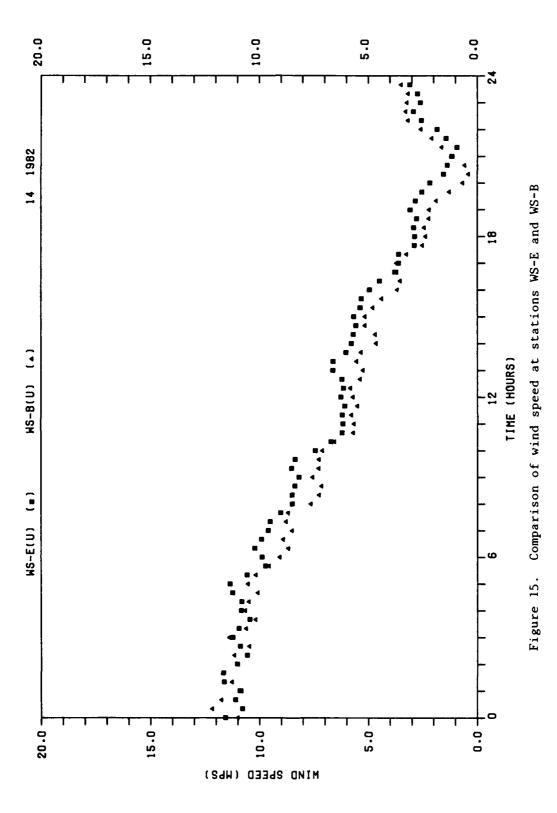
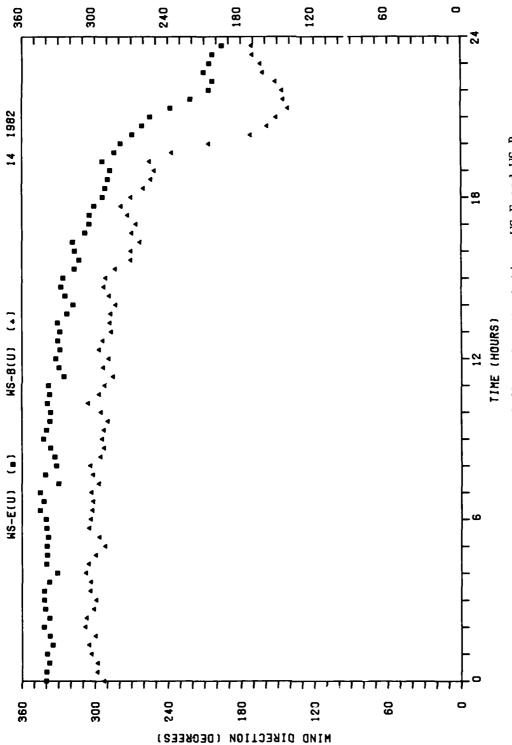
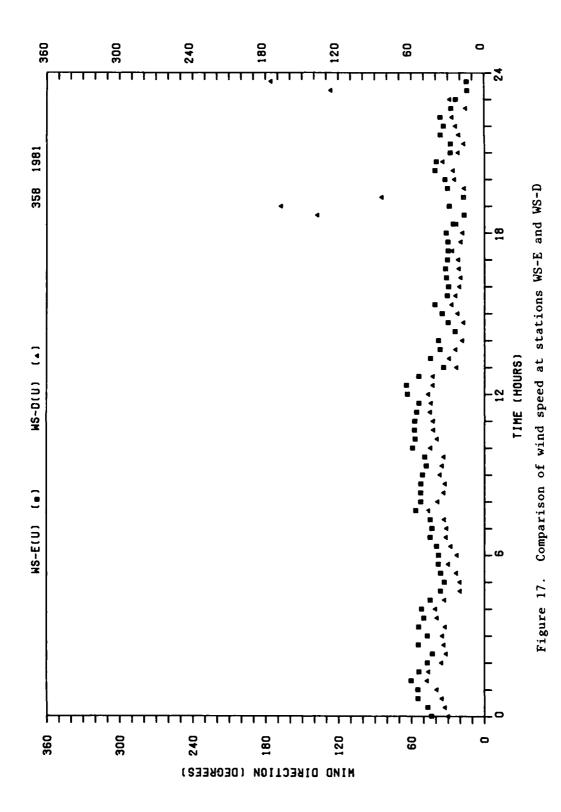


Figure 14. Prototype wind measurements during GH circulation





igure 16. Comparison of wind direction at stations WS-E and WS-B



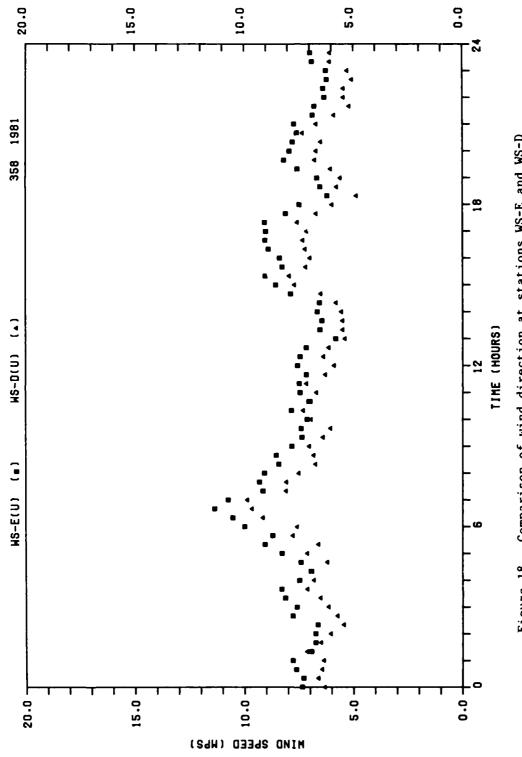


Figure 18. Comparison of wind direction at stations WS-E and WS-D

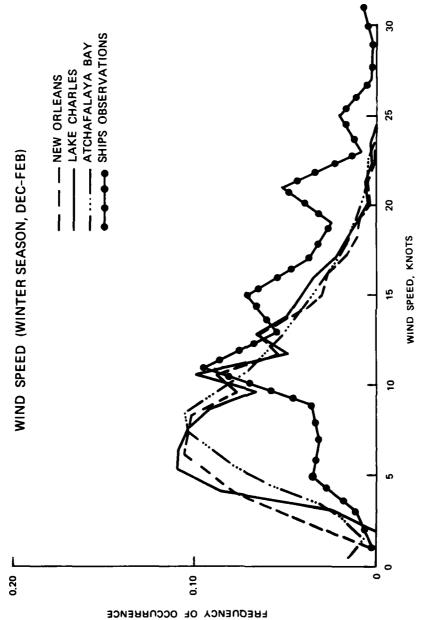
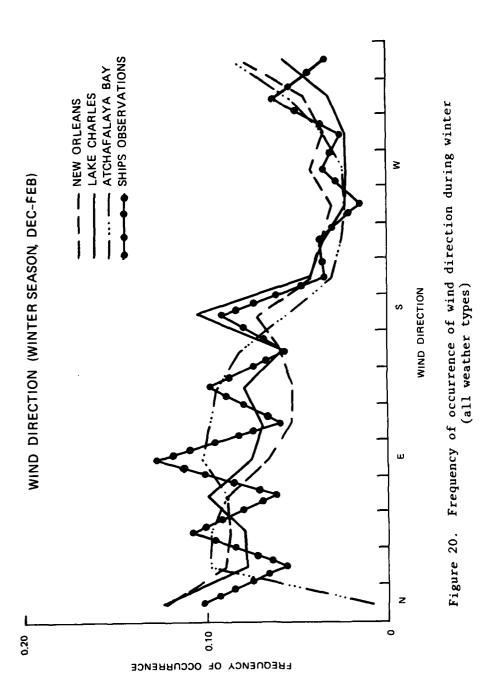


Figure 19. Frequency of occurrence of wind speed during winter (all weather types)



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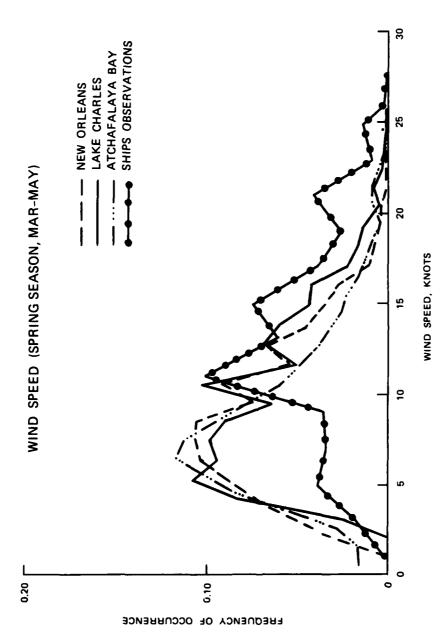
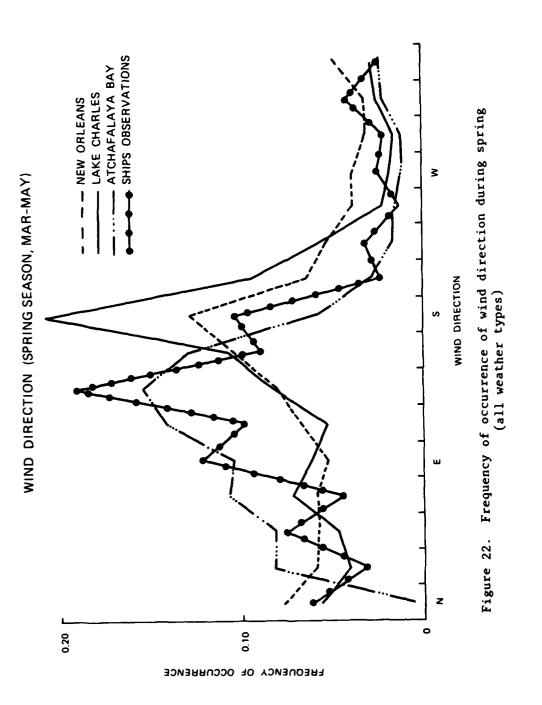


Figure 21. Frequency of occurrence of wind speed during spring (all weather types)



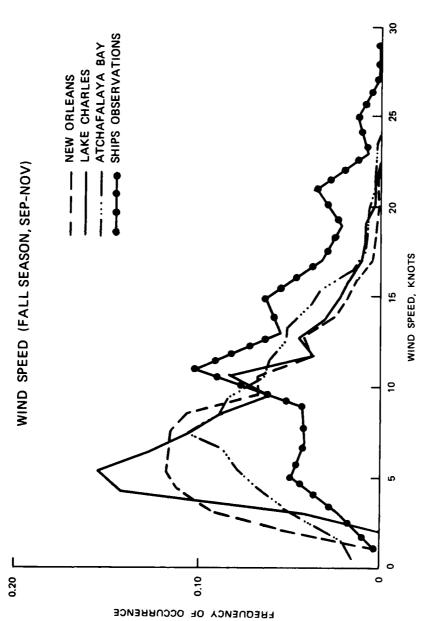
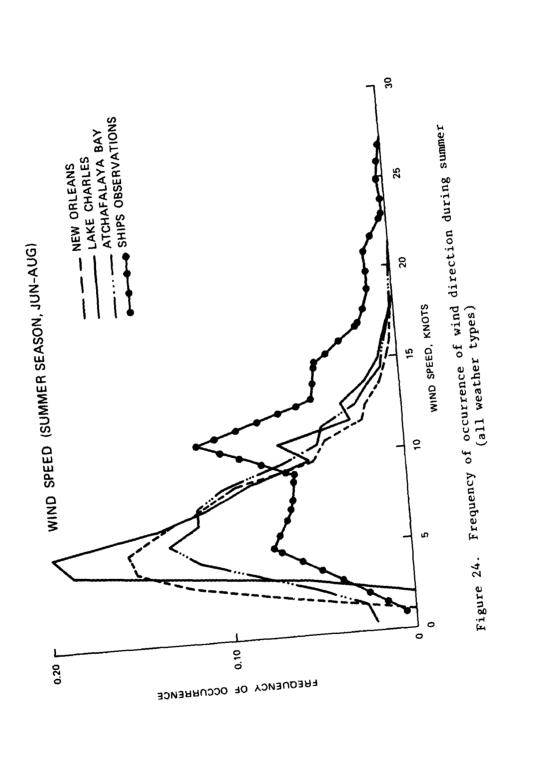


Figure 23. Frequency of occurrence of wind speed during summer (ail weather types)



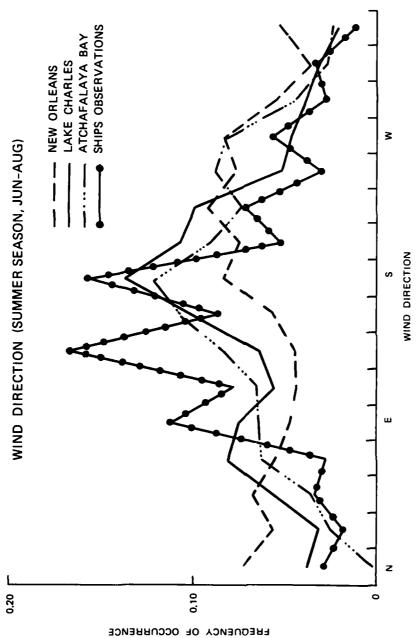


Figure 25. Frequency of occurrence of wind speed during fall (all weather types)

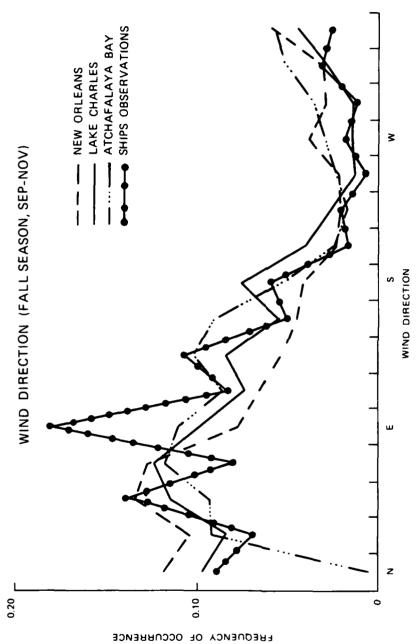
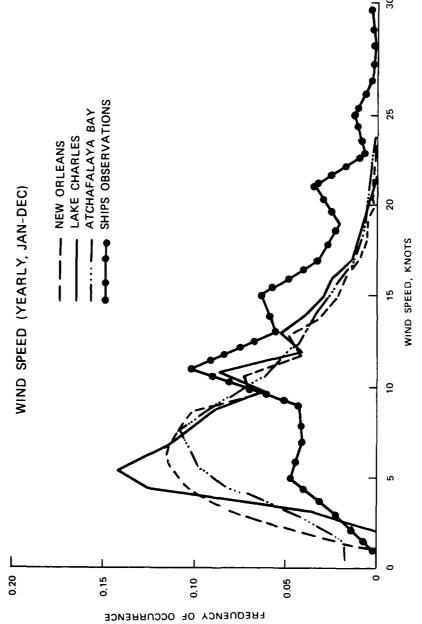
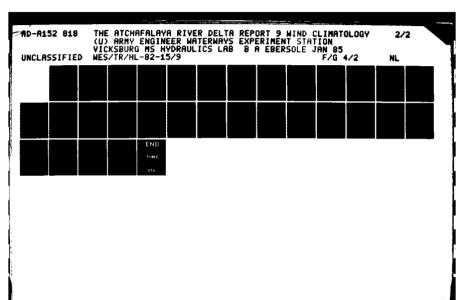
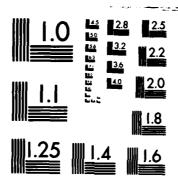


Figure 26. Frequency of occurrence of wind direction during fall (all weather types)

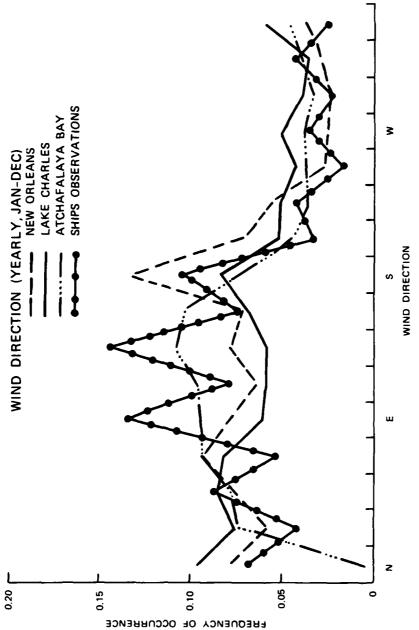


Cumulative yearly frequency of occurrence of wind speed (all weather types) Figure 27.





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Cumulative yearly frequency of occurrence of wind direction (all weather types) Figure 28.

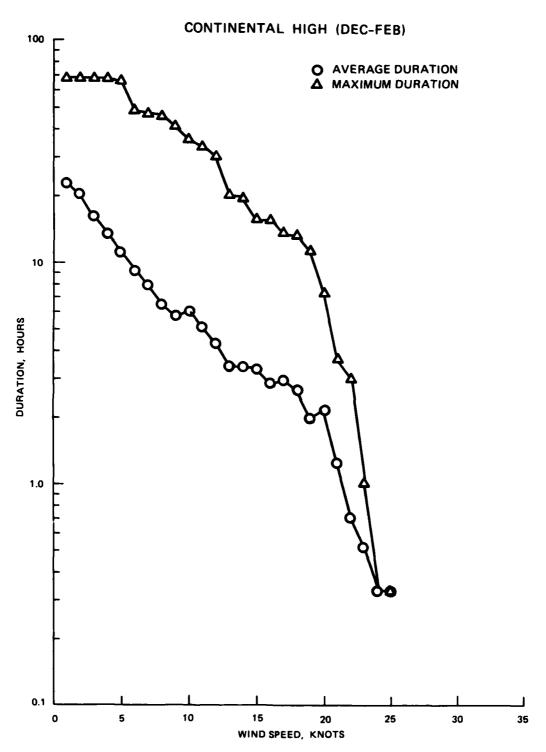


Figure 29. Duration of CH winds during winter

## CONTINENTAL HIGH (MAR-MAY)

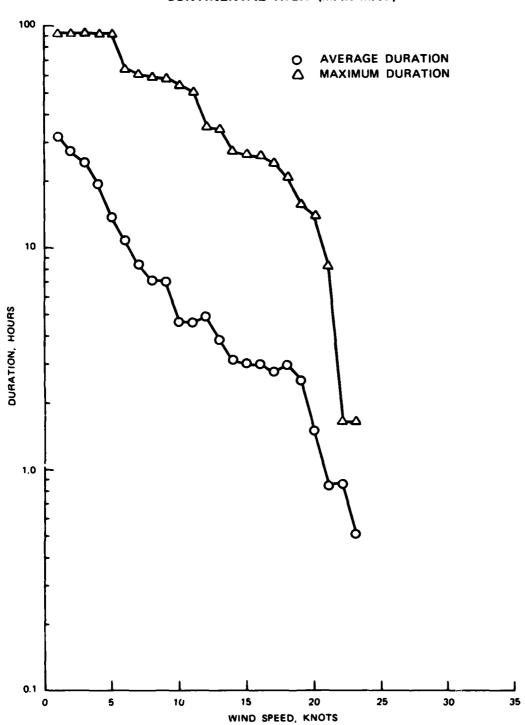


Figure 30. Duration of CH winds during spring

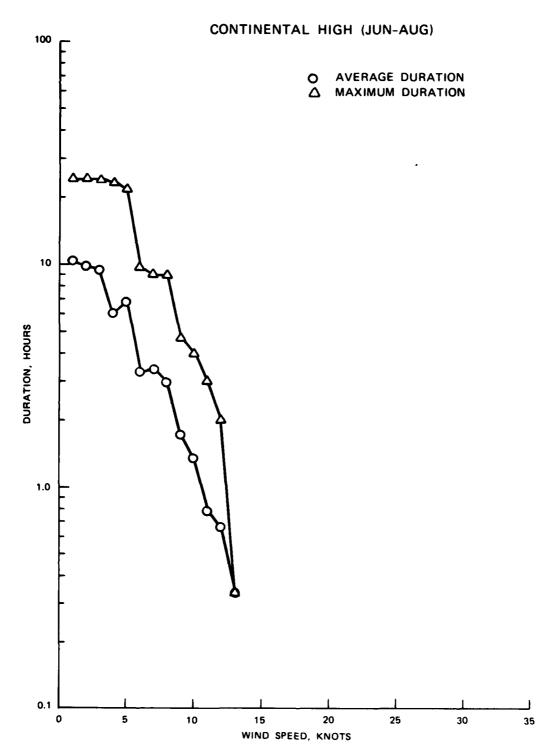


Figure 31. Duration of CH winds during summer

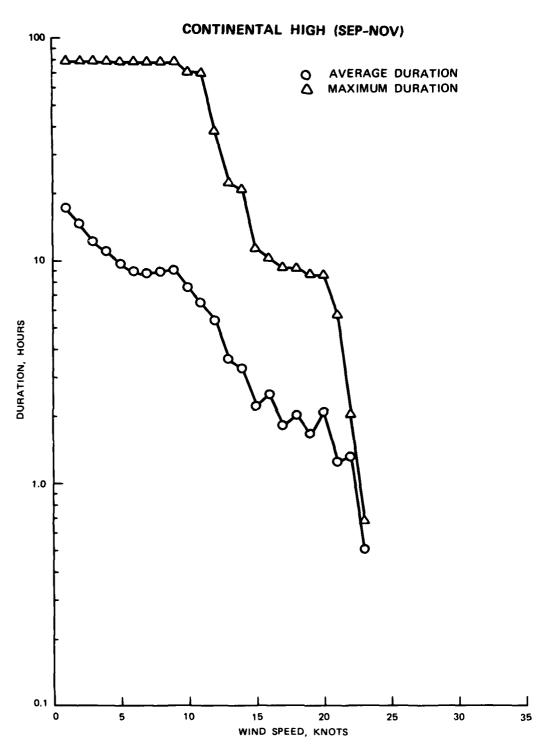


Figure 32. Duration of CH winds during fall

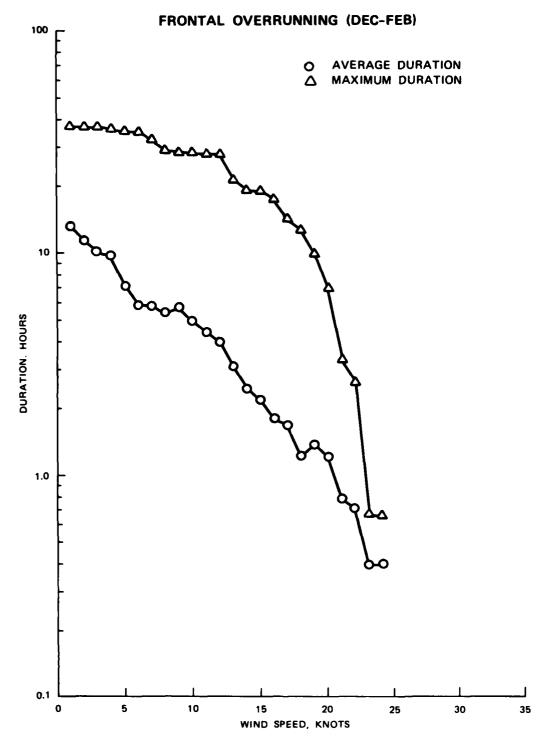


Figure 33. Duration of FOR winds during winter

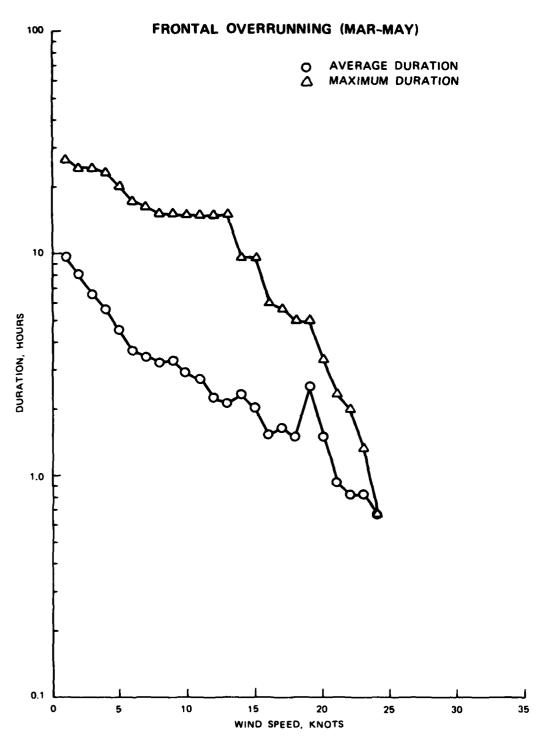


Figure 34. Duration of FOR winds during spring

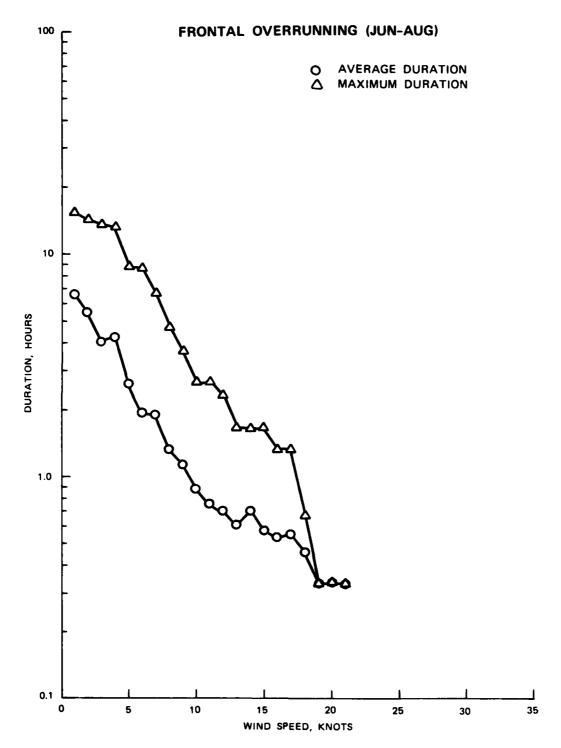


Figure 35. Duration of FOR winds during summer

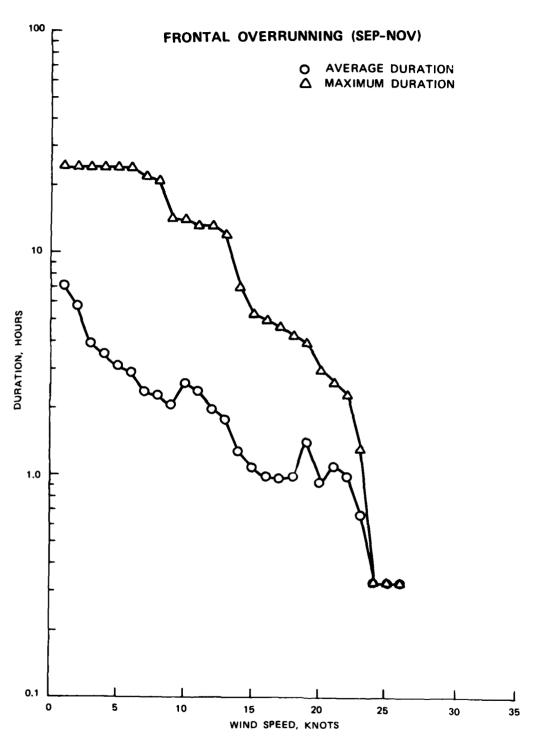


Figure 36. Duration of FOR winds during fall

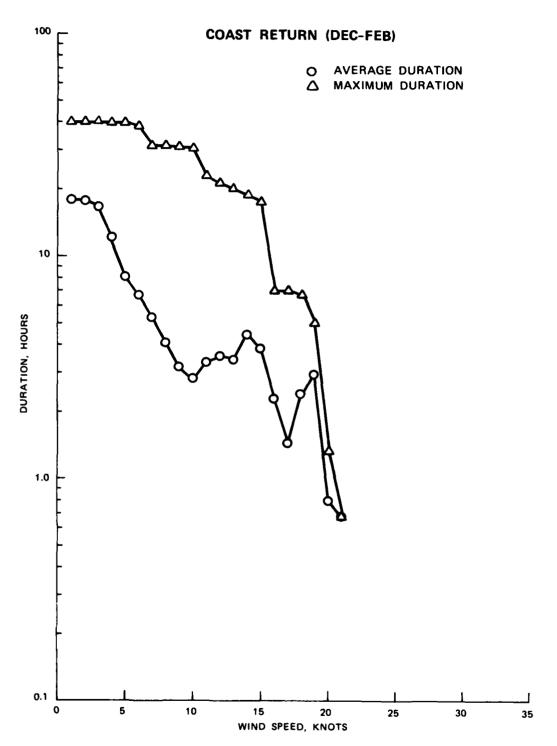


Figure 37. Duration of CR winds during winter

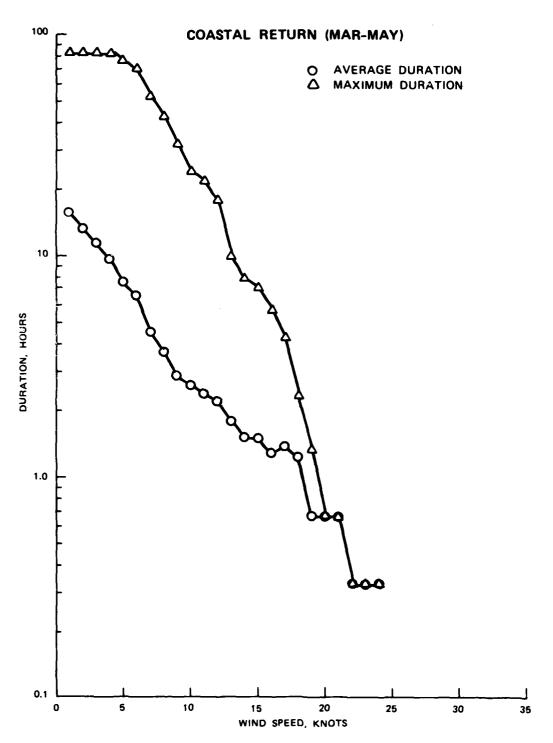


Figure 38. Duration of CR winds during spring

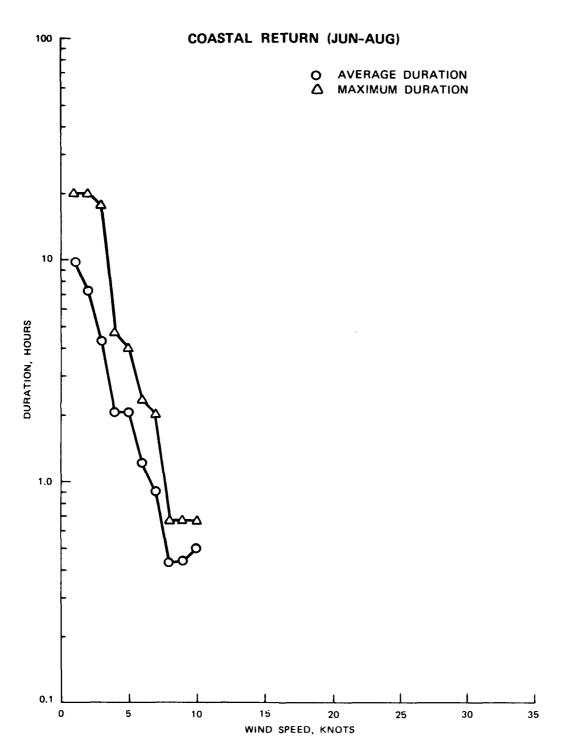


Figure 39. Duration of CR winds during summer

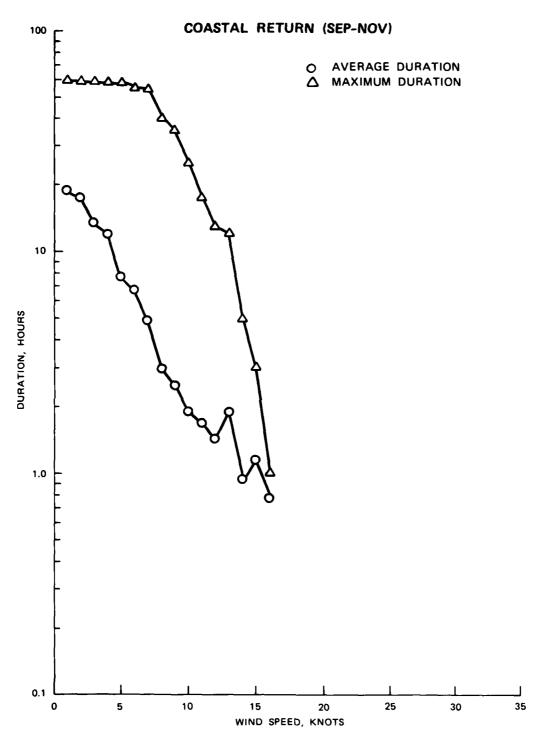


Figure 40. Duration of CR winds during fall



Figure 41. Duration of GR winds during winter

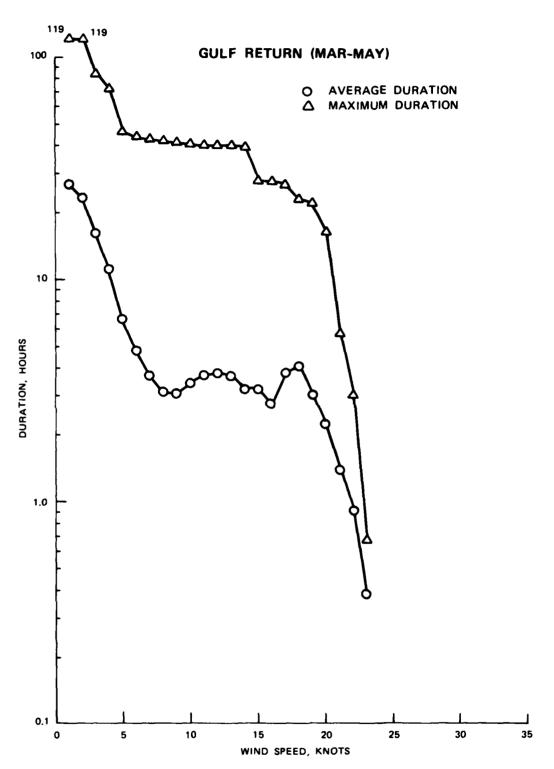


Figure 42. Duration of GR winds during spring

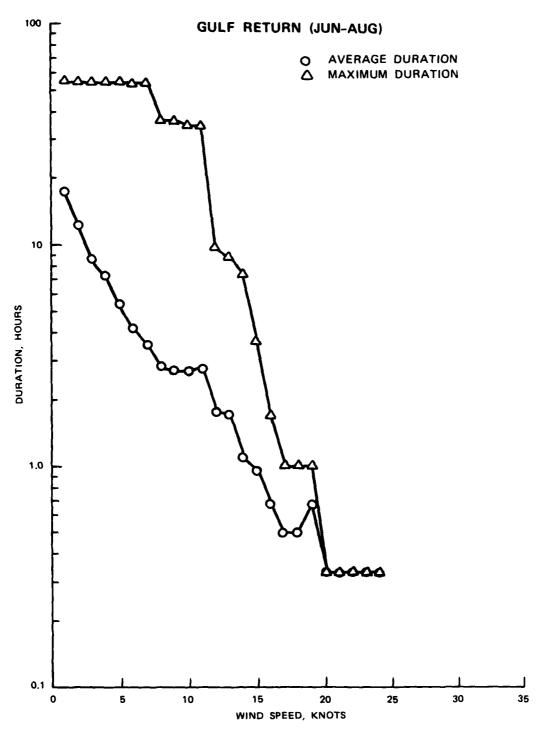


Figure 43. Duration of GR winds during summer

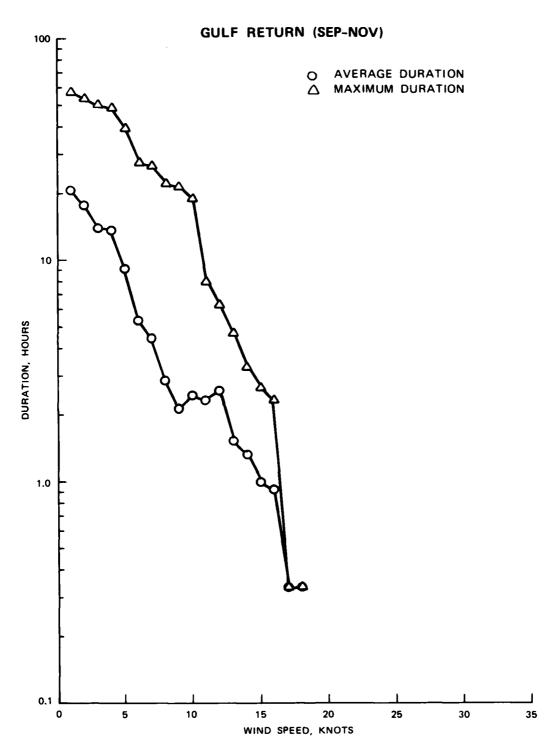


Figure 44. Duration of GR winds during fall

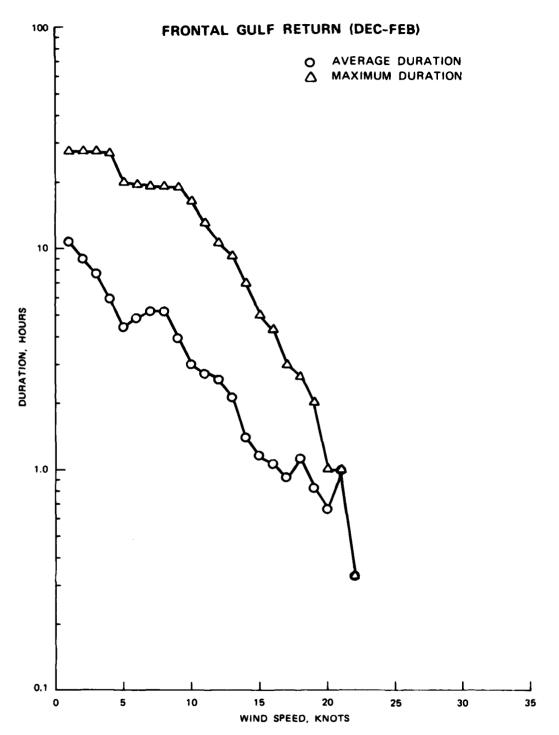


Figure 45. Duration of FGR winds during winter

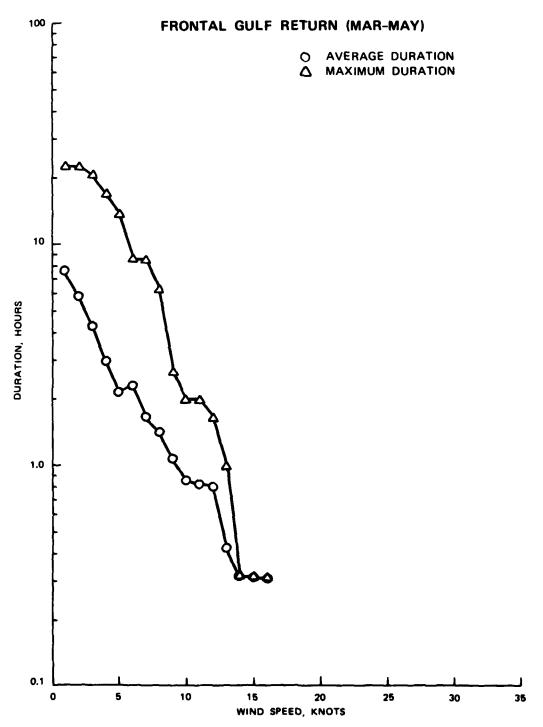


Figure 46. Duration of FGR winds during spring

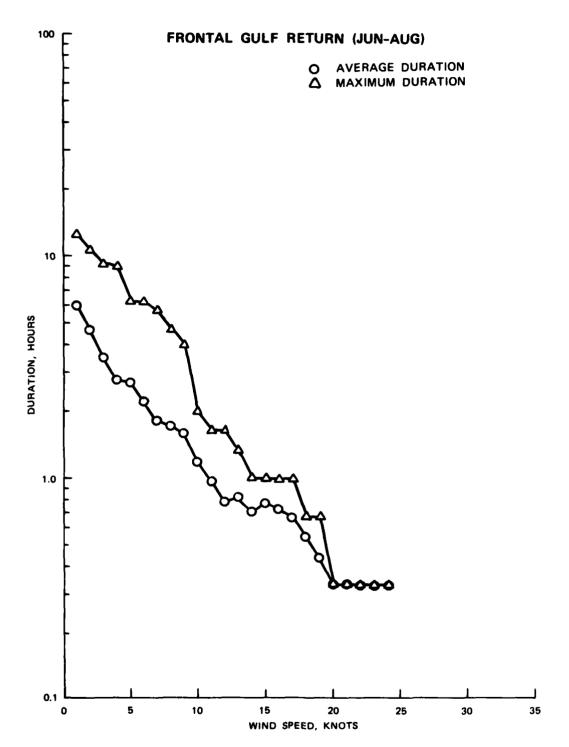


Figure 47. Duration of FGR winds during summer

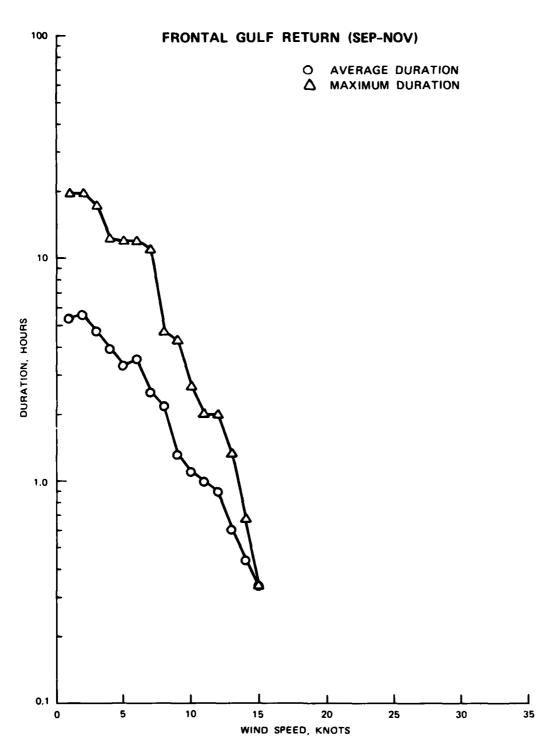


Figure 48. Duration of FGR winds during fall

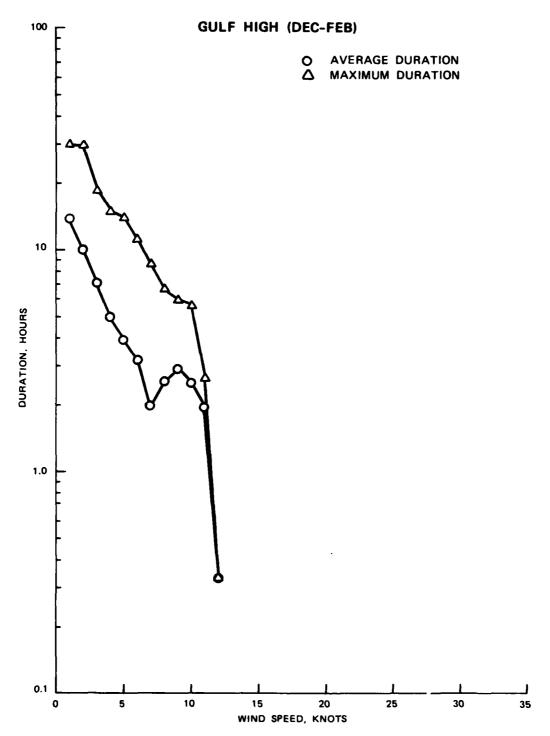


Figure 49. Duration of GH winds during winter

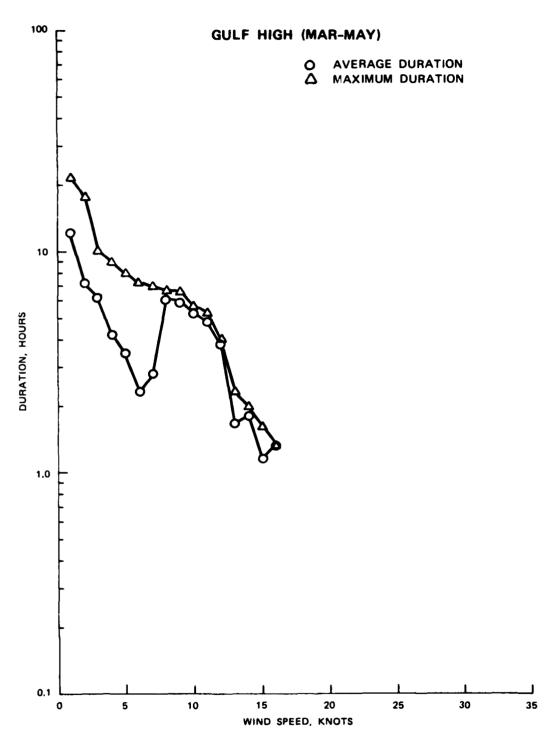


Figure 50. Duration of GH winds during spring

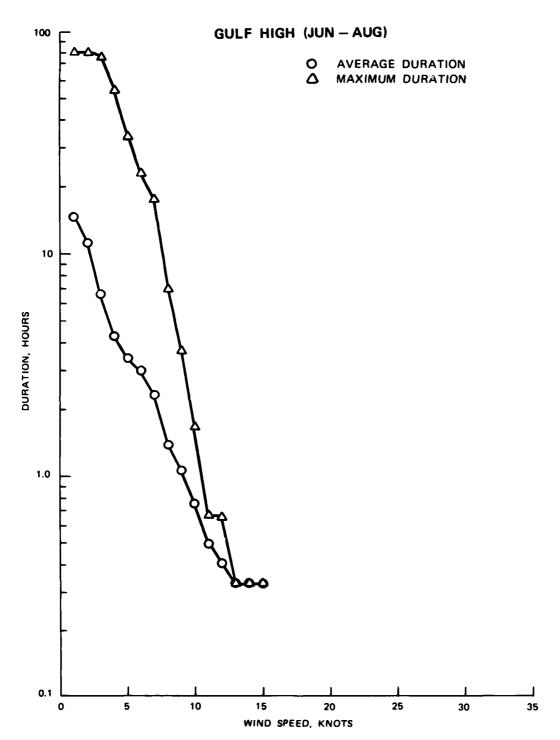


Figure 51. Duration of GH winds during summer

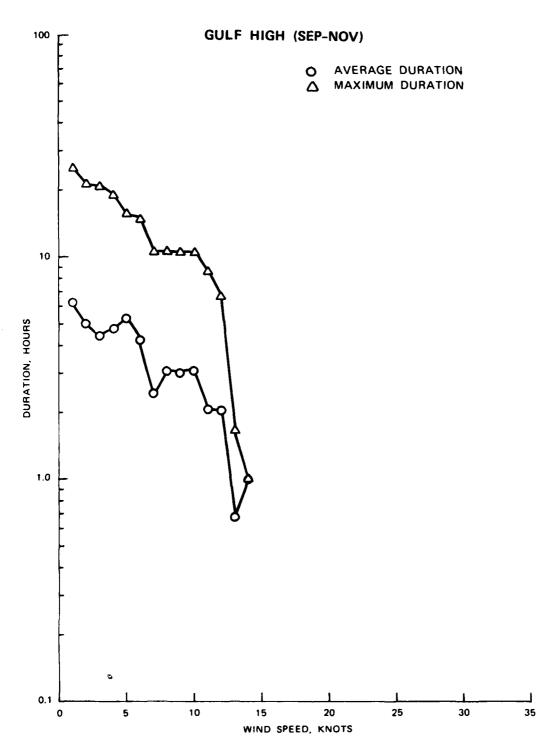


Figure 52. Duration of GH winds during fall

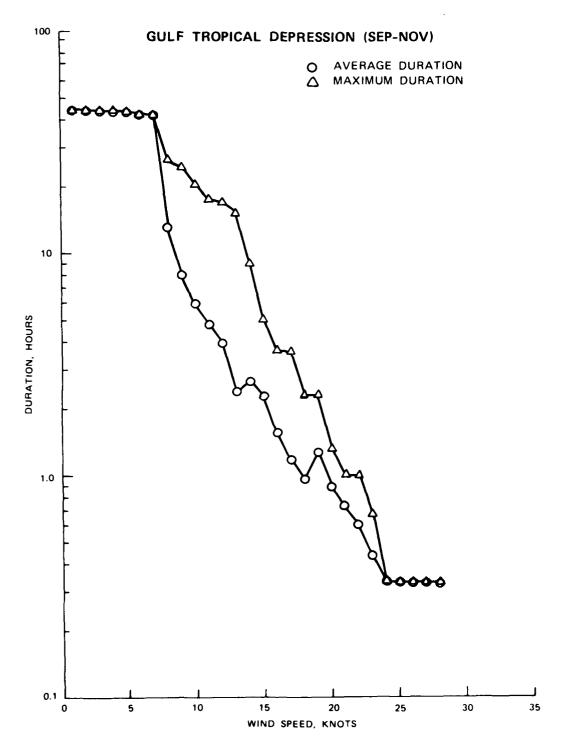


Figure 53. Duration of GTD winds during fall

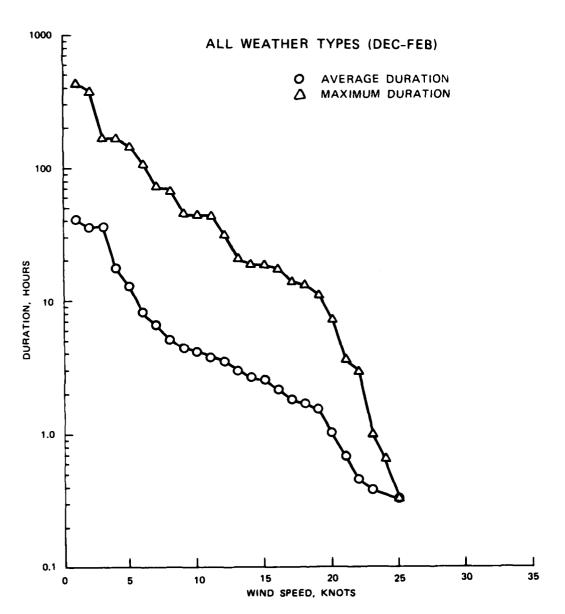


Figure 54. Duration of winds during winter (all weather types)

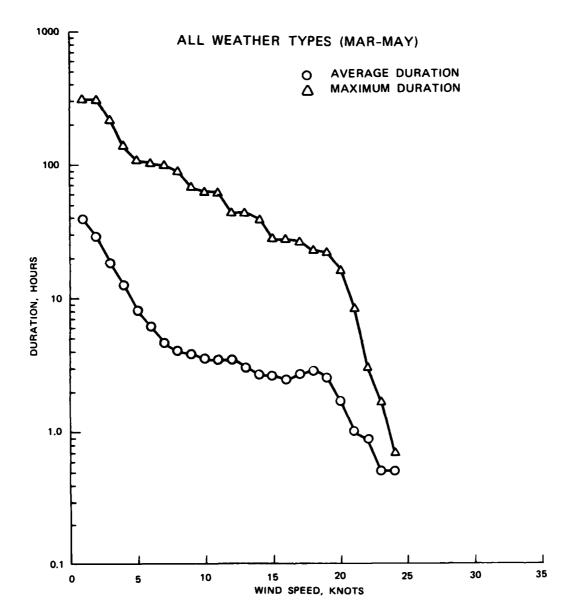


Figure 55. Duration of winds during spring (all weather types)

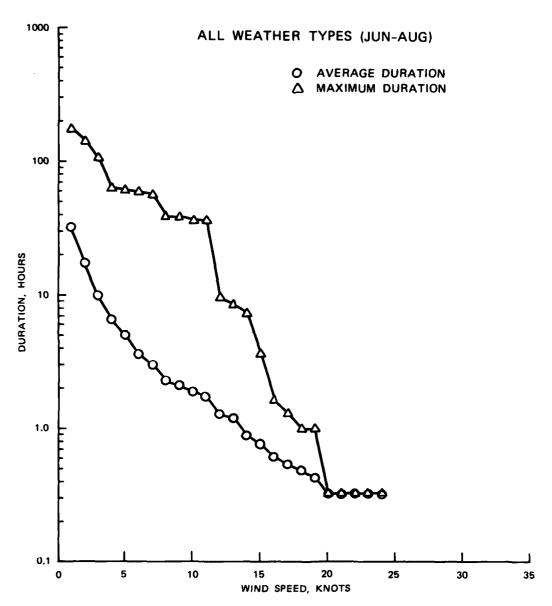


Figure 56. Duration of winds during summer (all weather types)

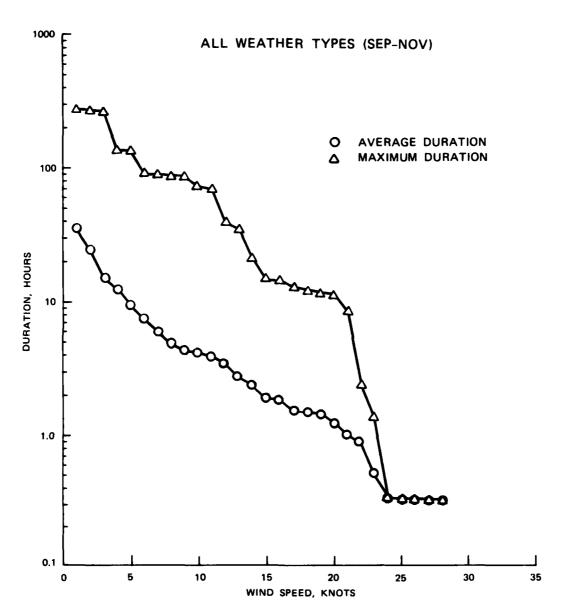


Figure 57. Duration of winds during fall (all weather types)

## END

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